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Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Australia, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

[Original: English]

Note verbale dated 21 December 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council and has the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations is pleased to provide Australia's first report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 (see enclosure). A copy of the report also has been forwarded to the Counter-Terrorism Committee by electronic mail.

Enclosure

Report of Australia to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001

Australia's report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council on measures taken by the Government of Australia to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 is attached (see appendix).

At the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001), Australia already had in place extensive measures to prevent in Australia the financing of, preparations for and basing from Australia of terrorist attacks on other countries. Australia has sophisticated electronic systems to track the movement of persons and assets that have been utilized in tracking the movement of terrorists and their assets to assist law enforcement agencies in the United States investigating the surviving perpetrators of the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001. Australia also has an extensive network of out-placed law enforcement liaison officers and bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters to facilitate cooperation with other countries in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts.

Australia has developed a highly coordinated domestic counter-terrorism response strategy incorporating law enforcement, security and defence agencies, with the operational experience of protecting the Summer Olympic Games held in Sydney in September 2000 and in full readiness to protect the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government to take place in Queensland, Australia, in March 2002.

In response to the 11 September 2001 attacks against the United States and with a view to the full and early implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), the Australian Government convened task forces to review Australia's systemic and legislative preparedness to prevent or to respond to such an attack in Australia and to freeze any Australian assets of terrorists and their sponsors. As a consequence of this review, the Government will introduce to Parliament new legislation designed to strengthen Australian law enforcement capability against terrorism.

Of the 11 international counter-terrorism instruments that establish specific classes of terrorist offence, Australia is a party to 9 and intends to become a party to the remaining 2 once the Australian Parliament has passed the requisite legislation.

Canberra, Australia
21 December 2001

Appendix

Report of Australia to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001

Operative Paragraph 1

Sub-paragraph 1(a) *Decides that all States shall ... Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;*

1. The Australian Government has established a Working Group on Australian Financial Controls on Terrorists and Sponsors of Terrorism to coordinate and implement the Commonwealth Government's financial control initiatives in relation to the blocking of terrorist funds. The Working Group comprises the Federal Departments of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Treasury and the Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Reserve Bank of Australia.

2. On 3 October 2001, the Government directed the Reserve Bank of Australia under the *Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations* to stop any payments in Australia by, or to, the terrorists and terrorist organisations identified in US Executive Order 13224. The effect of this direction is to prohibit all transactions involving the transfer of funds or payments to, by the order of, or on behalf of, the listed persons and entities. Any accounts in Australia of such persons and entities are thus effectively frozen. Further names were subsequently added to the proscribed list on 17 October and 9 November 2001.

3. On 6 October 2001, AUSTRAC issued a notification to all cash dealers under the *Financial Transactions Reports Act 1988* (Information Circular Number 22) annexing the list of suspected terrorist names and entities identified in US Executive Order 13224. Under the Act, any cash dealer that has reasonable grounds to suspect that information concerning a transaction, or an attempted transaction, may be relevant to the investigation of a breach of a law in Australia, must make a report to the Director of AUSTRAC. The effect of AUSTRAC's notification is to oblige cash dealers to report suspect transactions and international funds transfers involving persons or entities on the list. A cash dealer is required to lodge a suspect transaction report as soon as practicable after forming a suspicion. The Government will formalise this arrangement through amendments to the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* to ensure the reporting of possible terrorist-related transactions and international funds transfers.

4. "Cash dealers" include:

- financial institutions and corporations, insurers or insurance intermediaries, securities dealers, futures brokers, and stock market Registrars;

- trustees or managers of unit trusts;

- persons who sell bullion or carry on a business of issuing, selling or redeeming travellers cheques, money orders or similar instruments;

- persons who deliver currency (including payrolls) or who deal with currency on behalf of other persons in the following ways: collecting and holding currency, exchanging one currency for another, converting currency into prescribed commercial instruments, remitting or transferring currency or prescribed commercial instruments into or out of Australia or arranging for such remittance or transfer, preparing pay-rolls in whole or in part from currency collected; and

- bookmakers and persons who carry on a business of operating a gambling house or casino.

Sub-paragraph 1(b) *Decides that all States shall ... Criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;*

5. Section 7 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence to, *inter alia*:

- give money or goods to, or perform services for, any other person or any body or association of persons, or

- to receive or solicit money or goods, or the performance of services,

for the purpose of supporting or promoting:

- a person to enter a foreign State with intent to engage in a hostile activity in a foreign State, or

- a person to engage in a hostile activity in that foreign State.

6. Section 6 of the Act defines "engaging in a hostile activity in a foreign State" as consisting of doing an act (other than in the course of, and as part of, service in any capacity in or with the armed forces of the government of a foreign State; or any other armed force in respect of which a declaration by the Minister under the Act is in force) for the purpose of achieving any one or more of the following objectives (whether or not such an objective is achieved):

- the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State;

- engaging in armed hostilities in the foreign State;

- causing by force or violence the public in the foreign State to be in fear of suffering death or personal injury;

- causing the death of, or bodily injury to, a person who is the head of state of the foreign State or holds, or performs any of the duties of, a public office of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State; or

- unlawfully destroying or damaging any real or personal property belonging to the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State.

7. Clause 10(1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations* makes it an offence to, directly or indirectly, make an asset available to a person or entity listed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the *Commonwealth Gazette* for being a person or entity mentioned in paragraph 1(c) of Resolution 1373.*

8. On 18 December 2001, the Federal Attorney-General announced that the Government will introduce amendments to the *Criminal Code Act 1995* to make funding of terrorism a specific criminal offence. This would cover collection, receipt, use and provision of funds for the preparation and planning of terrorist activities. Knowingly assisting in any of these activities would also be an offence. The offences would carry a maximum penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

Sub-paragraph 1(c) *Decides that all States shall ... Freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities;*

9. Clause 9(1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations* makes it an offence for a person who holds:

* For the first two published lists containing the names of these persons and entities, see the attachment.

- an asset that is owned or controlled by a person or entity listed by the Minister in the *Commonwealth Gazette* as a person or entity mentioned in paragraph 1(c) of Resolution 1373, or

- an asset that is listed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, or

- an asset that is derived or generated from either of the above classes of assets,

to use or deal with the asset; or allow the asset to be used or dealt with; or to facilitate the use of the asset or dealing with the asset. Thus the assets referred to in Clause 9(1) are effectively frozen. See also the response to sub-paragraph 1(a), paragraph 2, on additional measures taken to freeze the assets of persons included in US Executive Order 13224.

10. The Working Group referred to in paragraph 1 has prepared an Explanatory Note to assist asset holders with fulfilling their obligations under these Regulations. The Explanatory Note is available on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website: www.dfat.gov.au.

Sub-paragraph 1(d) *Decides that all States shall ... Prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;*

11. See response for sub-paragraph 1(b).

Operative Paragraph 2

Sub-paragraph 2(a) *Decides also that all States shall ... Refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;*

12. Section 7(1) of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence for a person, whether within or outside Australia, to do any of the following acts in preparation for, or for the purpose of, engaging in a hostile activity in a foreign State, whether by that person or by another person:

- any preparatory act;

- accumulate, stockpile or otherwise keep arms, explosives, munitions, poisons or weapons;

- train or drill or participate in training or drilling, or be present at a meeting or assembly of persons with intent to train or drill or to participate in training or drilling, any other person in the use of arms or explosives, or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions;

- allow himself or herself to be trained or drilled, or be present at a meeting or assembly of persons with intent to allow himself or herself to be trained or drilled, in the use of arms or explosives, or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions;

- give money or goods to, or perform services for, any other person or any body or association of persons;

- receive or solicit money or goods, or the performance of services;

- being the owner, lessee, occupier, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place, knowingly permit a meeting or assembly of persons to be held in the building, room, premises or place for any of the above purposes; or

- being the owner, charterer, lessee, operator, agent or master of a vessel or the owner, charterer, lessee, operator or pilot in charge of an aircraft, knowingly permit the vessel or aircraft to be used for any of the above purposes.

For the definition of "engaging in a hostile act against a foreign State", see the response to sub-paragraph 1(b) at paragraph 6.

13. Section 8 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence for a person in Australia to recruit another person to become a member of, or to serve in any capacity with, a body or association of persons the objectives of which are or include:

- the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State;

- engaging in armed hostilities in the foreign State;

- causing by force or violence the public in the foreign State to be in fear of suffering death or personal injury;

- causing the death of, or bodily injury to, a person who is the head of state of the foreign State or holds, or performs any of the duties of, a public office of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State; or

- unlawfully destroying or damaging any real or personal property belonging to the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State.

14. The Australian Government imposes strict controls on the import and possession of firearms, and the export of defence and dual-use goods from Australia, which would have the effect of preventing such goods being supplied to terrorists.

15. In Australia, the Federal Government has responsibility for importation, export and international aspects of firearms control, while the States and Territories are responsible for domestic licensing and registration regimes. All persons who wish to possess a firearm must be licensed for the particular category of firearm they are seeking, having established that they have a genuine reason to use such a firearm. In addition, all firearms must be registered against a licence and all licence holders must acquire a permit for the purchase of each firearm. The *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956* prohibit, except for defined special purposes, the importation of certain classes of firearms. Broadly, classes of firearms which are prohibited under this regime include high-powered automatic and semi-automatic firearms and pump action shotguns. Fully automatic firearms can only be imported for the Australian military, while semi-automatic firearms and pump action shotguns can only be imported for use by police or other government purposes or specified occupational purposes (e.g. primary producers, hunters of feral animals).

16. Export controls cover a wide range of defence and related goods and technologies, nuclear related goods and goods and technologies with both civil and military applications. The controls also cover goods being exported after or for repair, and the temporary export of items for demonstration or loan purposes. The list of goods controlled forms the Defence and Strategic Goods List and includes equipment, assemblies and components, associated test, inspection and production equipment, materials, software and technology. Goods listed in the Defence and Strategic Goods List may only be exported from Australia with the permission of the Minister for Defence or a person authorised by the Minister to issue permits and licences. Only the Minister for Defence may deny an approval to export or revoke a permit or licence if a condition of the permit or licence is breached or foreign policy or strategic circumstances change significantly in the country to which goods are to be exported. More detailed information on Australia's export control regime, and a copy of the Defence and Strategic Goods List, is available on the Defence Materiel Organisation's website:

http://www.dmo.defence.gov.au/id/export/dsec/dld_dsgl.cfm

Sub-paragraph 2(b) *Decides also that all States shall ... Take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other States by exchange of information;*

Australian Counter-Terrorism Arrangements

17. Australia has in place sophisticated counter-terrorism arrangements. These arrangements have been regularly exercised and refined, most recently in the lead up to the September 2000 Sydney Olympic Games and the lead up to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting that had been scheduled to take place in Brisbane in October 2001.

18. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001, the Government reviewed Australia's counter-terrorism preparedness and will introduce new measures designed to further strengthen counter-terrorism capabilities. These will include:

- giving the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) the power to question people who may have information about terrorism, including those who may not themselves be involved in terrorist activity. This will extend to a power to seek to detain people for up to 48 hours without legal representation in very serious cases where such a step is necessary to prevent a terrorist attack. The Director-General of Security, with the consent of the Attorney-General, would be required to seek a warrant requiring a person to appear before a prescribed authority to provide information or produce documents or things. A warrant would be issued by a federal magistrate, or a senior legal member of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) with legal qualifications. ASIO would also be required to give the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security a copy of any warrant that is issued and a statement containing details of any detention that takes place.

- amending the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* to include terrorism offences in the definition of "class 1 offences" for the purposes of telecommunications interception warrants; and to permit access to unread e-mails where another form of lawful access to the system or device capable of displaying the communication is held by the relevant agency (at present, an agency with a valid search warrant cannot access e-mail communications unless they have been read, or otherwise consciously dealt with, by the intended recipient).

19. In addition, the Government has announced a number of measures that will be put in place either immediately or in the very short term to shore up Australia's counter-terrorism arrangements:

- an air security officers program on flights provided by Australian air carriers by 31 December 2001;

- introduction of new laws about transmission of dangerous substances and hoax offences.

Australian Federal Police "Operation Drava"

20. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has established Operation Drava in response to the events of 11 September 2001. Operation Drava inquiries and investigations have received (and continue to receive) priority within the AFP. The AFP has established regional teams around Australia to handle local investigations, including assisting partner agencies with executing entry and search warrants, conducting interviews and obtaining relevant documentation from financial institutions. The activities of the regional teams are overseen by an AFP Headquarters coordinating team, with specialised staff seconded from various areas within the organisation.

21. AFP Operation Drava inquiries are also being progressed through co-operation with a number of overseas police services, Interpol, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and AFP domestic partner agencies including the Australian Customs Service, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, Department of Defence and the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation.

Sub-paragraph 2(c) *Decides also that all States shall ... Deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens;*

22. Australia has a comprehensive system to exclude or remove non-Australian citizens from Australia on the grounds that they are of character or security concern to Australia. Persons who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts, or who provide safe haven for such persons, would be of character and security concern to Australia.

Character and security checks

23. Only Australian citizens have the unrestricted right to travel freely in and out of Australia. Non-citizens must have an authority, in the form of a visa, to enter and stay in Australia. Non-citizens who arrive without valid visas [are interviewed in immigration clearance and a decision is made to either allow or refuse entry. (For immigration clearance procedures, see paragraphs 60 to 63 below). Where non-citizens without a valid visa apply for Australia's protection in immigration clearance, a record of the entry screening interview is forwarded to a delegate of the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs for a decision as to whether the person *prima facie* engages Australia's protection obligation under the *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* (Geneva, 1951). If the person is not assessed as engaging Australia's protection obligations, the person will be refused immigration clearance and detained until they can be removed from Australia.

24. Non-citizens who apply to enter or stay in Australia must be of good character. If the Minister (or his or her delegate) is satisfied that the applicant does not meet the good character

requirement, the *Migration Act 1958* provides a power to refuse to grant a visa and to cancel a visa that has already been granted.

25. A person is not of good character if:

- the person has a substantial criminal record; or
- the person has or has had an association with someone else, or with a group or organisation, whom the Minister reasonably suspects has been or is involved in criminal conduct; or
- having regard to the person's past and present criminal conduct and/or the person's past and present general conduct, the person is not of good character; or
- in the event the person were allowed to enter or to remain in Australia, there is a significant risk that the person would:
  - (i) engage in criminal conduct in Australia; or
  - (ii) harass, molest, intimidate or stalk another person in Australia; or
  - (iii) vilify a segment of the Australian community; or
  - (iv) incite discord in the Australian community or in a segment of that community; or
  - (v) represent a danger to the Australian community or to a segment of that community, whether by way of being liable to become involved in activities that are disruptive to, or in violence threatening harm to, that community or segment, or in any other way.

26. In addition to the character test, all applicants for permanent residence visas and certain classes of visa for temporary stay must meet a security standard, according to which they must be assessed as not posing a direct or indirect risk to Australia national security. The security requirement protects the resident Australian community from the actions and influence of people who may threaten the security of the nation through activities such as: espionage, sabotage, politically-motivated violence, promotion of communal violence, attacks on Australia's defence system; or acts of foreign interference.

Movement Alert List

27. The Australian Government has established a computerised database known as the Movement Alert List (MAL) that stores details about people and travel documents of immigration concern to Australia. All visa applicants are checked against the MAL, making it a

key tool used by Australia to apply the legislation governing the entry to and presence in Australia of non-citizens who are of character or security concern. As at October 2001, the names of more than 179,000 people and more than 1.1 million documents of concern — for example lost, stolen or fraudulently altered passports — were entered on MAL.

28. People are entered on MAL when they have serious criminal records, are otherwise barred by migration legislation from entering Australia or when the Government assesses that their presence in Australia may constitute a risk to the Australian community. Details identifying people of concern are recorded on MAL as a result of liaison with law enforcement agencies and other agencies in Australia and overseas.

Deportation powers

29. If a person is already in Australia on a visa that is subsequently cancelled on character or security grounds, such cancellation of the visa renders that person liable to removal from Australia. If the visa is cancelled because of that person's criminal conduct, that person will be permanently excluded from re-entering Australia.

30. Deportation action is also available against permanent residents who, in their first ten years of residence, commit an offence for which they are sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more. In such cases, deportation usually takes place at the end of the prison sentence imposed by the Courts. A person deported from Australia on criminal grounds is permanently excluded from Australia. Deportation action can also be taken against a non-citizen who is the subject of an adverse security assessment, or who has been convicted of very serious offences against the state (treason, treachery, terrorist activity and assassination, etc).

Sub-paragraph 2(d) *Decides also that all States shall ... Prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts from using their respective territories for those purposes against other States or their citizens;*

31. One of the purposes of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* is to prevent Australian territory being used as a base for hostile activities against foreign States. The relevant provisions of the Act are explained in detail in the responses to sub-paragraphs 1(b), 2(a) and 2(e). This purpose will be enhanced through the introduction of new counter terrorism measures outlined in the responses to sub-paragraphs 2(e), paragraph 18 and 2(e), paragraph 44.

Sub-paragraph 2(e) *Decides also that all States shall ... Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic*

laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts;

32. Section 6 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence:

- to enter a foreign State with intent to engage in a hostile activity in that foreign State; or
- to engage in a hostile activity in a foreign State.

For a definition of "hostile activity", see response to sub-paragraph 1(b), paragraph 6. The penalty for such an offence is imprisonment for 14 years.

33. Section 7 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence to contribute to the preparation or promotion of the commission of an offence under section 6 (see response to sub-paragraph 1(b) and sub-paragraph 2(a)). The penalty for such an offence is imprisonment for 10 years.

34. Section 8 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* makes it an offence to recruit persons to a group, the objectives of which include the commission of an offence under section 6. The penalty for such an offence is imprisonment for 7 years.

35. The *Crimes (Aviation) Act 1991* makes the offences provided for in the *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft* (Tokyo, 1963), the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft* (The Hague, 1970) the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation* (Montreal, 1971) and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation* (Montreal, 1988) criminal offences under Australian law. Penalties for the offences range from two years to life imprisonment, depending upon the gravity of the offence.

36. The *Crimes (Ships and Fixed Platforms) Act 1992* makes the offences provided for in the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* (Rome, 1988) and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf* (Rome, 1988) criminal offences under Australian law. Penalties for the offences range from two years to life imprisonment, depending upon the gravity of the offence.

37. The *Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987* makes the offences provided for in the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* (Vienna, 1980) criminal offences under Australian law. The penalty for each of the offences is A$20,000 or ten years imprisonment or both.

38. The *Crimes (Hostages) Act 1989* makes the offences provided for in the *International Convention against the Taking of Hostages* (New York, 1979) criminal offences under Australian law. The maximum penalty for the offence of "hostage taking" is life imprisonment.

39. The *Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976* makes the offences provided for in the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents* (New York, 1973) criminal offences under Australian law. Penalties for the offences range from seven years to life imprisonment, depending upon the gravity of the offence.

40. Section 8 of the *Crimes (Biological Weapons) Act 1976* makes it an offence to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:

- microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; or
- weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

The maximum penalty for the offence in the case of a natural person is a fine of A$10,000 or imprisonment for life or both. In the case of a corporation, the maximum penalty is a fine of A$200,000.

41. Section 12 of the *Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1994* makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons; or
- transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to another person; or
- use chemical weapons; or
- engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons; or
- assist, encourage or induce, in any way, another person to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention; or
- use riot control agents as a method of warfare.

The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for life.

42. In addition Australian criminal legislation prohibits activities that may be committed as part of a terrorist operation. For example, the *Crimes Act 1914* creates offences such as treason, treachery, sabotage, sedition and espionage.

43. The *Criminal Code Act 1995* creates offences with respect to causing, or threatening to cause, harm to Commonwealth public officials.

44. The Government will introduce amendments to the *Criminal Code Act 1995* to consolidate the treatment of terrorist offences in Australian criminal law by providing for general terrorism offences into the Code. These will relate to "terrorist activity" which will be defined as an act or omission that constitutes an offence under the UN and other international counter-terrorism instruments, or an act committed for a political, religious or ideological purpose designed to intimidate the public with regard to its security and intended to cause serious damage to persons, property or infrastructure. The amendments will also cover ancillary conduct such as aiding, abetting, conspiracy, attempt and incitement. The offences will carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Sub-paragraph 2(f) *Decides also that all States shall ... Afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings;*

Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

45. The *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* allows Australia to provide the following kinds of international assistance in criminal matters at the request of a foreign country:

- the taking of evidence, or the production of any document or other article, for the purposes of a proceeding in the foreign country;
- the issue of a search warrant and the seizure of any thing relevant to a proceeding or investigation in the foreign country;
- the forfeiture or confiscation of property in respect of a foreign serious offence;
- the recovery of pecuniary penalties in respect of a foreign serious offence;
- the restraining of dealings in property that may be forfeited or confiscated, or that may be needed to satisfy pecuniary penalties imposed, because of the commission of a foreign serious offence.

46. The Act applies to all foreign countries, subject to any mutual assistance treaty between that country and Australia and any multilateral mutual assistance treaty to which both Australia and the other country are Parties. The Act does not prevent the provision of other forms of international assistance in criminal matters.

47. Although the Act precludes assistance in relation to political offences, none of the offences established by the international counter-terrorism instruments to which Australia is Party is considered a "political offence" for the purpose of the Act. See the response to sub-paragraph 3(d) for the list of instruments to which Australia is a Party.

48. The Act includes safeguards to prevent assistance where there are substantial grounds to believe the request was made on account of the person's race, sex, religion, nationality or political opinions, or where the prosecution or punishment concerned would violate the principle of double jeopardy. The Act also allows assistance to be refused where there is no double criminality or on national interest grounds. Finally, the Act restricts the capacity for Australia to provide assistance if it relates to the prosecution or punishment of a person charged with, or convicted of, an offence in respect of which the death penalty may be imposed in the foreign country.

Extradition

49. The *Extradition Act 1988* provides for proceedings by which Australian courts may determine whether a person is to be, or is eligible to be, extradited, without determining the guilt or innocence of the person of an offence, and to enable Australia to carry out its obligations under extradition treaties. The Act applies in relation to countries that are declared by regulations made under the Act to be "extradition countries", subject to the terms of applicable bilateral extradition treaties, multilateral extradition treaties (in force between Australia and the Party concerned) or as may otherwise be provided for in regulations made under the Act.

50. A magistrate must first be satisfied that the necessary supporting documents have been presented to the magistrate, the offence for which the person's extradition is sought would also be an extraditable offence under Australian law and the person whose extradition is sought has not demonstrated a valid ground to prevent the extradition. The Federal Attorney-General must then be satisfied that there are no valid grounds to prevent the extradition, that the person whose extradition is sought will not be subjected to torture and will not be subjected to the death penalty for the offence for which the person's extradition is sought.

51. Valid grounds to prevent the extradition are specified in the Act and include the fact that the offence for which extradition is sought is a political offence. The Act specifies, however, that none of the offences established under the international counter-terrorism instruments to which Australia is a Party is a political offence. See the response to sub-paragraph 3(d) for the list of instruments to which Australia is a Party.

52. Other valid grounds to prevent extradition are that the extradition is actually sought for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person on account of his or her race, religion, nationality or political opinions, that the person may be prejudiced at his or her trial, or punished, detained or restricted in his or her personal liberty, by reason of his or her race, religion, nationality or political opinions, that the prosecution would infringe the principle of double jeopardy, or that the conduct or equivalent conduct would have constituted an offence under the military law, but not also under the ordinary criminal law of Australia.

Cooperation between law enforcement agencies

53. The AFP Operation Drava Team (see response to sub-paragraph 2(c), paragraphs 20 and 21) receives regular electronic updates of the "Watch List" compiled by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation of persons of interest in relation to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the US. The AFP coordinates an Australia-wide response to this list, running the names and other details in it through Australian law enforcement databases and reporting any matches or related intelligence to the FBI Legal Attaché based in the US Embassy in Canberra.

54. In addition, Australia's security and intelligence agencies have in place well established arrangements with international counterparts to facilitate the exchange of security and intelligence information. The AFP has liaison officers with regional responsibilities based in Australian diplomatic missions in Washington, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, London, Rome, The Hague, Beirut, Islamabad, Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, Hanoi, Jakarta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Manila and Port Moresby.

Sub-paragraph 2(g) *Decides also that all States shall ... Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;*

Border Controls At Airports and Seaports

55. The two main aspects of Australian Border Control are the obligations of international carriers bringing persons to Australia and the requirement that all persons arriving at Australian ports must undergo immigration clearance before entering the country.

56. Under the *Migration Act 1958*, international carriers are obliged to ensure that passengers they bring into Australia:

- have in their possession evidence of a valid visa for travel to Australia; or
- have in their possession an Australian passport or other prescribed evidence of identity and Australian citizenship; or

- are eligible for the grant of a special category visa; or

- hold a special purpose visa; or

- hold an Electronic Travel Authority.

57. The Act provides for penalties of up to A$10,000 on carriers who bring inadequately documented passengers to Australia or who have one or more concealed persons on board the vessel on arrival in Australia. At some overseas airports, where there is a known high risk of abuse of Australia's entry and visa systems, Australia based staff assist carrier staff to identify bogus, forged or inadequate documentation held by passengers seeking to board flights for Australian ports.

58. Automated information systems developed by the Australian Government assist international carriers meet their obligations. The Advance Passenger Processing System allows certain private sector organisations, such as airlines and shipping companies, to provide information about persons intending to travel Australia in advance of their arrival. Currently, advanced passenger information is received on nearly 50% of arriving passengers. Some carriers also have access to the Electronic Travel Authority System, which enables these carriers to check the visa status of non-citizens to prevent persons who may be of concern to Australia from travelling.

59. The *Migration Act 1958* requires non-citizens seeking entry to Australia to present to a clearance officer evidence of their identity and of a visa that is in effect and is held by the person as well as a completed incoming passenger card. The authenticity of visas and travel and identity documents presented at immigration clearance is established by cross checking with data contained in Australian Government databases.

60. The Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS) provides access to details of all Australian visas issued overseas. When passengers arrive in Australia, the scanning or manual entry of a visa or passport number provides confirmation that the document was issued to that particular passenger. The Passenger Analysis Clearance and Evaluation (PACE) system in place at the border links with TRIPS to obtain the relevant data, to determine if the passenger is on any immigration alerts list and detect any anomalies.

61. Officers of the Australian Customs Service undertake primary immigration examination of passengers on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. The responsibilities of Customs Officers include the following:

- identifying passengers and their citizenship against travel documents (face to passport check);

- checking the completed passenger cards against the passport and ensuring that the passenger cards are correctly completed; and

- checking passenger's passport/visa numbers against the PACE/TRIPS system.

62. In addition, Immigration and Customs staff working at airports undergo training in document fraud to assist them in identifying bogus documents.

63. Where a passenger's documentation is not in order, or where there are suspicions regarding their *bona fides*, an Immigration Inspector is called to the primary line to undertake secondary examination. If necessary, the passenger is taken to a room to be interviewed. If required, an interpreter is telephoned to assist with the interview. A decision is made to either allow or refuse entry.

Australian Travel Documents

64. Australia's passport issuing systems are "state of the art" and are based on the latest available scanning, imaging, character recognition and workflow technologies. There are more than one hundred identity and integrity checks built into the systems. On line verification is used with citizenship and births, deaths and marriages databases. The issuing systems are built around the Passport Issuing and Control System (PICS). PICS incorporates inventory and stock controls and a data base that contains full details of all applications and passports issued including digital images of the holders of all current past pass20 December 2001port holders back to 1990. The data base is available on line for interrogation by officers processing passport applications. Limited access to the data base is also available to border control agencies.

65. The Australian passport was the first to incorporate the printing of digital images on the reverse of laminate substrates. A new passport is currently under developments and will be introduced in mid 2003. It will embrace the latest available technologies and will include several innovations which will result in enhanced security and integrity.

Document for travel to Australia

66. The Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs issues a document for travel to Australia (DFTTA) to visa applicants who have met the criteria for grant of a visa in one of the offshore humanitarian subclasses, or a provisional spouse visa, where the visa holder does not hold, or cannot obtain, an acceptable travel document for visa evidencing and travel to Australia. In both cases, the visa applicants would have been assessed against the criteria for the grant of a visa, including the character requirements.

67. The DFTTA provides for a single journey to Australia and is not meant to be a long-term substitute for a passport or other identity documents. A DFTTA is not generally issued to

holders of visitor or temporary entry visas as it does not provide a right of return to their country of origin or entry to another country.

Operative Paragraph 3

Sub-paragraph 3(a) *Calls upon all States to ... Find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks; forged or falsified travel documents; traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials; use of communications technologies by terrorist groups; and the threat posed by the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups;*

68. The Australian Government has intensified its collection of operating information in relation to the actions or movements of terrorists or their networks, the illegal use of travel documents, trafficking in conventional arms or sensitive materials, and on the threat posed by terrorists' possession of weapons of mass destruction. The Australian Government has also accelerated the exchange of such information, through new formal consultative mechanisms as well as the encouragement of more regular informal exchanges.

69. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has established an Anti-Terrorism Taskforce, which, in addition to providing timely advice to Ministers of State on the international aspects of Australia's response to terrorist attacks, serves as the main point of liaison and coordination with other departments and agencies and with foreign governments on anti-terrorism issues. The Taskforce ensures that all government agencies and organisations with an anti-terrorist role are undertaking their duties in accordance with Australia's responsibilities under Resolution 1373.

70. On the specific question of firearms, the Federal Government, along with the States and Territories, have taken steps to enhance the exchange of information in regard to the illicit trafficking of firearms within Australia and our region. A dedicated Firearms Trafficking Intelligence Desk was established within the NSW Police Service, to enhance the analysis and exchange of intelligence relating to firearms trafficking in Australia. The illicit trade of firearms is an offence in all Australian States and Territories. Jurisdictions routinely exchange operational information in regard to such offences where there is a cross-jurisdictional dimension.

71. At the regional level, Australia participated in a sub-committee of the South Pacific Forum, the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference, which developed a common regional approach to weapons control. Part of this common approach included a framework for the exchange of information in relation to the illicit trafficking of firearms. Australia has also hosted a Pacific Islands Forum Small Arms Workshop, to further enhance the ability of Pacific Island states to counter the illicit trafficking of firearms through measures including the effective exchange of operational information.

Sub-paragraph 3(b) *Calls upon all States to ... Exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts;*

72. General measures relating to law enforcement cooperation is provided in the response to sub-paragraphs 2(b), paragraph 21, 2(f), in particular paragraphs 53 and 54 and 3(a), paragraphs 70 and 71. In addition, amendments to the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* referred to in the response to sub-paragraph 1(a) at paragraph 3 will enable the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre to share financial transaction reports information with other countries and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Australian Federal Police, subject to appropriate monitoring and approvals, to share such information with equivalent agencies overseas.

Sub-paragraph 3(c) *Calls upon all States to ... Cooperate, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements, to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and take action against perpetrators of such acts;*

40 bilateral extradition and 23 bilateral mutual assistance treaties or arrangements.

73. Australia is working with Member States of the Commonwealth of Nations to identify a constructive role for the Commonwealth in global efforts to combat terrorism. This will build on the Commonwealth Leaders Statement on Terrorism. A Commonwealth Ad Hoc Ministerial Meeting on Terrorism will take place in London on 29 January 2002. Ministers will recommend to Commonwealth Leaders practical measures the Commonwealth can take to assist members to become parties to and implement the UN anti-terrorism Conventions, to enhance law enforcement cooperation and exchange of information.

74. Australia is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, and is participating in developing, implementing and promoting new international standards to combat terrorist financing designed to deny terrorists and their supporters access to the international financial system.

Sub-paragraph 3(d) *Calls upon all States to ... Become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999;*

75. Australia is already a Party to the following conventions and protocols relating to terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo 1963)

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague 1970)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1988)
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988)
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1980)
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)

76. Australia has signed but not yet ratified the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (New York, 1999).

77. Australia intends to ratify the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (New York, 1999) and accede to the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* (New York, 1997) as soon as the necessary legislation is in place to implement them.

Sub-paragraph 3(e) *Calls upon all States to ... Increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001);*

78. Australia has fully implemented the nine instruments relating to terrorism to which it is a Party.

79. The *Crimes (Aviation) Act 1991* implements the *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft* (Tokyo 1963), the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft* (The Hague 1970) the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation* (Montreal, 1971) and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation* (Montreal, 1988).

80. The *Crimes (Ships and Fixed Platforms) Act 1992* implements the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* (Rome, 1988) and the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf* (Rome, 1988).

81. The *Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987* implements the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* (Vienna, 1980).

82. The *Crimes (Hostages) Act 1989* implements the *International Convention against the Taking of Hostages* (New York, 1979).

83. The *Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976* implements the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents* (New York, 1973).

84. Aspects of the instruments relevant to law enforcement cooperation are implemented through the *Extradition Act 1988* and the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* and regulations made under these Acts.

Sub-paragraph 3(f) *Calls upon all States to ... Take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts;*

85. A protection visa may be refused pursuant to Article 1F of the *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* (Geneva, 1951), which states that the Convention does not apply where there are serious reasons for believing that a person has committed certain crimes, including war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious non-political crimes. All offences established by the counter-terrorism instruments to which Australia is a Party are considered serious non-political offences.

86. Claims of all protection visa applicants are carefully scrutinised. Officers assessing such claims receive thorough training that provides guidance and assistance on aspects such as weighing evidence, including issues of credibility and bias. They have access to guidelines on what constitutes serious reasons for considering a relevant crime has been committed, the standard of proof necessary and a definition of the relevant crimes. These officers also have access to extensive advice on a case by case basis should relevant information arise during assessment of claims.

87. All visa applicants are required to declare if they have ever committed, or been involved in the commission of, war crimes, crimes against humanity or human rights abuses. Applicants who declare that they have been involved in such activities are liable to have their visas refused

under section 501 of the *Migration Act 1958* or Article 1F of the Convention in the protection visa application context.

88. Information about involvement in such crimes may be disclosed by an applicant on their application or during the interview process to explain why they fear persecution and to strengthen their claims for protection. Such information may also come from community sources. If any information relating to terrorism or other serious criminal activity comes to light during the protection assessment process, appropriate law enforcement and security agencies are alerted to enable more thorough investigations to commence.

89. Decision-makers retain discretion not to refuse or cancel a visa under the character provisions of the *Migration Act 1958*. In considering the exercise of the discretion, decision-makers must have regard to various factors. For example, where a child is involved, the best interests of the child must be considered. International obligations arising under the *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment* and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* must also be considered before a person can be removed.

Sub-paragraph 3(g) *Calls upon all States to ... Ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists;*

90. The procedures referred to in the response to sub-paragraph 2(c) for establishing whether a non-Australian citizen applying for a visa to enter Australia is of character or security concern also apply in relation to protection visas (see paragraphs 23 to 28).

91. As noted in the response to sub-paragraph 2(f) (paragraphs 47 and 51), none of the offences established by the international counter-terrorism instruments to which Australia is a Party is recognised as a "political offence" for the purposes of extradition or the provision of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters under Australian law.

Attachment

JOINT MEDIA RELEASE
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ALEXANDER DOWNER AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DARYL WILLIAMS

FA185 21 December 2001

GAZETTAL OF TERRORISTS AND TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (ANTI-TERRORISM MEASURES) REGULATIONS 2001

REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON AUSTRALIAN COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION

We have today listed in the Australian Government Gazette the names of terrorists and terrorist organisations whose assets must be frozen by the holder of those assets under the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001*.

Our listing of these names implements Australia's obligation under UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 to suppress the financing of terrorism. All countries are required to take these steps as part of global efforts to combat terrorism. This action shows the Government's commitment to Australia playing its part to ensure that we do not become a financial haven for terrorists.

The first list contains the names of individuals and groups that have been linked to Al Qaida, Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. The second list contains the names of internationally recognised foreign terrorist organisations. The detailed lists and explanatory material are available at www.dfat.gov.au. Copies of both lists are attached.

The Regulations prohibit Australian citizens or people or bodies corporate in Australia from dealing with the funds or other assets of the individuals and groups that are listed. They also prohibit making funds or other assets available to listed persons or entities. All individuals or entities that hold assets on behalf of others should ensure that they comply with the Regulations.

The Government places a very high priority on ensuring that these new measures are comprehensively and fairly implemented. The Australian Federal Police's Operation Drava can assist anyone who suspects they may hold assets belonging to any person or entity on the list. Contact details are as follows:

National Financial Coordinator
Operation Drava
Australian Federal Police
GPO Box 401
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Telephone: (02) 6256 7777
E-mail: financialcoordinator@afp.gov.au

The Government will also submit Australia's report to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee on Australia's implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373. This Report will be available online at www.dfat.gov.au.

Media inquiries: Nicole Guihot (Mr Downer's office) 02 6277 7500 / 0407 710 374
Catherine Fitzpatrick (Mr William's office) 02 6277 7300 / 0419 423 965

Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism — Persons and Entities) List 2001

I, ALEXANDER DOWNER, Minister for Foreign Affairs, being satisfied that the persons and entities in this List are mentioned in paragraph 1(c) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, issue this List under subregulation 7 (1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001*.

Dated 2001

Minister for Foreign Affairs

1 Name of List

This List is the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism — Persons and Entities) List 2001*.

2 Commencement

This List commences on gazettal.

3 Persons, entities and assets

For subregulation 7 (1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001*, the persons and entities in Schedule 1 are listed.

Note Under subregulation 7 (1), the Minister must be satisfied that a person or entity is mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) of Resolution 1373 (2001) of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Schedule 1 Persons, entities and assets

Part 1 The Taliban

Mullah Mohammad Rabbani, Chairman of the Ruling Council, Head of the Council of Ministers

Mullah Hadji Mohammad Hassan, First Deputy, Council of Ministers; Governor of Kandahar

Maulavi Abdul Kabir, Second Deputy, Council of Ministers; Governor of Nangahar Province; Head of Eastern Zone

Mullah Mohammed Omar, Leader of the Faithful ('Amir ul-Mumineen'), Afghanistan

Mullah Mohammad Tahre Anwari, Administrative Affairs

Maulavi Sayyed Haqqan, Minister of Administrative Affairs

Maulavi Abdul Latif Mansur, Minister of Agriculture

Mullah Shams-ur-Rahman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Maulavi Attiqullah Akhund, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Maulavi Abdul Ghafoor, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Akhtar Mohammad Mansour, Minister of Civil Aviation and Transportation

Hadji Tahis, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation

Mullah Mohammad Naim, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation

Hidayatullah Abu Turab, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation

Mullah Yar Mohammad Rahimi, Minister of Communication

Mullah Haji Alla Dad Tayeb, Deputy Minister of Communication

Maulavi Abdul Razaq, Minister of Commerce

Maulavi Faiz Mohammad Faizan, Deputy Minister of Commerce

Maulavi Nik Mohammad, Deputy Minister of Commerce

Mullah Matiullah, Kabul Custom House

Maulavi Dadullah Akhund, Minister of Construction

Mullah Hadji Ubaidullah Akhund, Minister of Defence

Mullah Fazel M. Mazloom, Deputy Chief of Army Staff

Mullah Baradar, Deputy, Minister of Defence

Mullah Abdul Rauf, Commander of Central Corpus

Mullah Amir Khan Motaqi, Minister of Education

Mullah Mohammad Nasim Hanafi, Deputy Minister of Education

Maulavi S. Ahmed Shahidkhel, Deputy Minister of Education

Mullah Abdul Wasay Aghajan Motasem, Minister of Finance

Mullah Arefullah Aref, Deputy Minister of Finance

Mullah Haji M. Ahmadi, President of Da Afghanistan Bank

Abdul Wakil Mutawakil, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Abdul Rahman Zahed; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mullah Abdul Jalil, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Abdul Satar Paktis, Protocol Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Maulavi Faiz, Information Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Shams-us-Safa Aminzai, Press-Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Maulavi Abdul Baqi, Consulate Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs

M. Jawaz Waziri, UN Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Maulavi Djallalouddine Haqani, Minister of Frontier Affairs

Maulavi Abdul Hakim Monib, Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs

Alhaj M. Ibrahim Omari, Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs

Qari Din Mohammad, Minister of Higher Education

Maulavi Hamidullah Nomani, High Ranking Official in the Ministry of Higher Education

Zabihullah Hamidi, Deputy Minister of Higher Education

Maulavi Arsalan Rahmani, Deputy Minister of Higher Education

Maulavi Qudratullah Jamal, Minister of Information

Mullah Abdul Baqi, Vice-Minister of Information and Culture

Maulavi Abdul Rahman Ahmad Hottak, Deputy (Cultural) Minister of Information and Culture

Maulavi Rahimullah Zurmati, Deputy (Publication) Minister of Information and Culture

Abdulhai Motmaen, Information and Culture Dept., Kandahar

Maulavi Mohammad Yaqoub, Head of BIA

Mullah Abdul Razaq, Minister of Interior Affairs

Mullah Abdul Samad Khaksar, Deputy (Security) Minister of Interior Affairs

Mohammad Sharif, Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs

Maulavi Noor Jalal, Deputy (Administrative) Minister of Interior Affairs

Maulavi Saed M. Azim Agha, Passport and Visa Dept

Mullah Nooruddin Turabi, Minister of Justice

Maulavi Jalaluddine Shinwari, Deputy Minister of Justice

Alhaj Mullah Mohammad Essa Akhund, Minister of Mines and Industries

Maulavi Sayeedur Rahman Haqani, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries

Mullah Abdul Salam Zaief; Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries

Maulavi Mohammad Azam Elmi, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries

Qari Din Mohammad Hanif, Minister of Planning

Maulavi Ezatullah, Deputy Minister of Planning

Maulavi M. Musa Hottak, Deputy Minister of Planning

Mullah Mohammad Abbas Akhund, Minister of Public Health

Sher Abbas Stanekzai, Deputy Minister of Public Health

Maulavi Mohammadullah Mati, Minister of Public Works;

Maulavi Rostam Nuristani, Deputy Minister of Public Works

Hadji Molla Atiqullah, Deputy Minister of Public Works

Maulavi Najibullah Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Public Works

Maulavi Sayyed Ghiassouddine Agha, Minister of Haj and Religious Affairs

Maulavi Moslim Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Haj and Religious Affairs

Maulavi Qalamudin Momand, Deputy Minister of Haj Affairs

Maulavi Abdul Rāqib Takhari, Minister of Repatriation

Ramatullah Wahidyar, Deputy Minister for Martyrs and Repatriation

Mohammad Sediq Akhundzada, Deputy Minister of Martyrs and Repatriation

Maulavi Mohammad Wali, Minister of Department of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue

Maulavi Mohammad Salim Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue

Maulavi Sayed Esmatullah Asem, Deputy Minister of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue

Qari Ahmadulla, Minister of Security (Intelligence)

Maulavi Abdul-Haq-Wasseq, Deputy Minister of Security (Intelligence)

Maulavi Ehsanullah, Deputy Minister of Security (Intelligence)

Mullah Habibullah Reshad, Head of Investigation Dept.

Mullah Ahmed Jan Akhund, Minister of Water and Electricity

Eng. Mohammad Homayoon, Deputy Minister of Water and Electricity

Maulavi Saiduddine Sayyed, Vice-Minister of Work and Social Affairs

Maulavi Abdul Jabbar, Governor of Baghlan Province

Maulavi Nurullah Nuri, Governor of Balkh Province; Head of Northern Zone

Muhammad Islam, Governor of Bamiyan Province

Mullah Janan, Governor of Fariab

Mullah Dost Mohammad, Governor of Ghazni Province

Maulavi Khair Mohammad Khairkhwah, Governor of Herat Province

Maulavi Abdul Bari, Governor of Helmand Province

Maulavi Walijan, Governor of Jawzjan Province

Mullah M. Hasan Rahmani, Governor of Kandahar Province

Mullah Manan Nyazi, Governor of Kabul Province

Maulavi A. Wahed Shafiq, Deputy Governor of Kabul Province

Alhaj Mullah Sadudin Sayed, Mayor of Kabul City

Maulavi Shafiqullah Mohammadi, Governor of Khost Province

Maulavi Nazar Mohammad, Governor of Kunduz Province

M. Eshaq, Governor of Laghman Province

Maulavi Zia-ur-Rahman Madani, Governor of Logar Province

Maulavi Hamsudin, Governor of Wardak (Maidan) Province

Maulavi A. Kabir, Governor of Nangarhar Province

Mullah M. Rasul, Governor of Nimroz Province

Maulavi Tawana, Governor of Paktia Province

Mullah M. Shafiq, Governor of Samangan Province

Maulavi Aminullah Amin, Governor of Saripul Province

Maulavi Abdulhai Salek, Governor of Urouzgan Province

Maulavi Ahmad Jan, Governor of Zabol Province

Noor Mohammad Saqib, Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Maulavi Sanani, Head of Dar-ul-Efta

Maulavi Samiullah Muazen, Deputy of High Court

Maulavi Shahabuddin Delawar, Deputy of High Court

Abdul Rahman Agha, Chief Justice of Military Court

Mullah Mustasaed, Head of Academy of Sciences

Maulavi Esmatullah Asem, SG of Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)

Maulavi Qalamuddin, Head of Olympic Committee

Abdul Salam Zaeef, Taliban Ambassador to Pakistan

Abdul Hakim Mujahid, Taliban envoy to the United Nations

General Rahmatullah Safi, Taliban representative in Europe

Mullah Hamidullah, Head of Ariana Afghan Airlines

Alhaj Mullah Sadruddin, Mayor of Kabul City

Amir Khan Muttaqi, Taliban representative in UN-led talks

Mr Jan Mohmmad Madani, Charge d'Affaires, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi

Mr Shamsalah Kmalzada, Second Secretary, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi

Mr Azizirahman,Third Secretary, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi

Mr Mawlawi Abdul Manan, Commercial Attache, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi

Malawi Abdul Wahad, Taliban Charge d'Affaires, Riyadh

Part 2 Taliban "Embassy", Islamabad

Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef (Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary)

Habibullah Fauzi (First Secretary/Deputy Head of Mission)

Mohammad Sohail Shaheen (Second Secretary)

Mohammad Sarwar Siddiqmal (Third Secretary)

Mullah Mohammad Zahid (Third Secretary)

General Abdul Qadeer (Military Attache)

Maulavi Nazirullah Anafi (Commercial Attache)

Maulavi Abdul Ghafar Qurishi (Repatriation Attache)

Mohammad Daud (Administrative Attache)

Part 3 Taliban "Consulate General", Peshawar

Maulavi Najibullah (Consul General)

Qari Abdul Wali (First Secretary)

Syed Allamuddin (Second Secretary)

Maulavi Akhtar Mohammad (Education Attache)

Alhaj Maulavi Mohammad Saddiq (Trade Representative)

Part 4 Taliban "Consulate General", Karachi

Maulavi Rahamatullah Kakazada (Consul General)

Mufti Mohammad Aleem Noorani (First Secretary)

Haji Abdul Ghafar Shenwary (Third Secretary)

Maulavi Gul Ahmad Hakimi (Commercial Attache)

Part 5 Taliban "Consulate General", Quetta

Maulavi Abdullah Murad (Consul General)

Maulavi Abdul Haiy Aazem (First Secretary)

Maulavi Hamdullah (Repatriation Attache)

Part 6 Other Taliban Entities

Ariana Afghan Airlines (formerly known as Bakhtar Afghan Airlines)

Banke Millie Afghan (aka Afghan National Bank; aka Bank E. Millie Afghan)

Da Afghanistan Bank (aka Bank of Afghanistan; aka Central Bank of Afghanistan; aka The Afghan State Bank)

De Afghanistan Momtaz Bank

Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan (ADB), United Kingdom

Afghan Export Bank

Part 7 Individuals and Entities Associated with Usama Bin Laden

Usama Bin Muhammad Bin Awad Bin Ladin (aka Usama bin Laden; aka Osama bin Laden aka Abu Abdallah Abd Al-Hakim). Born 28/07/57, Saudi Arabia. (Saudi citizenship withdrawn, now officially an Afghan national)

Muhammad 'Atif (aka Abu Hafs). Born (probably) 1944, Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian national. Senior lieutenant to Usama bin Laden.

Aiman Muhammad Rabi Al-Zawahiri. Born 19/06/51, Giza, Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian national. Former leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, now a close associate of Usama bin Laden.

Sa'd Al-Sharif. Born c.1969, Saudi Arabia. Brother-in-law and close associate of Usama bin Laden. Said to be head of bin Laden's financial organisation.

Saif Al-'Adil. Born c.1963, Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian national. Responsible for Usama bin Laden's security.

Amin Al-Haq (aka Muhammad Amin). Born c.1960, Nangahar province, Afghanistan. Afghan national. Security coordinator for Usama bin Laden.

Ahmad Sa'id Al-Kadr (aka Abu Abd Al-Rahman Al-Kanadi). Born 01/03/48, Cairo, Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian and Canadian national.

Zain Al-Abidin Muhammad Husain (aka Abu Zubaida and Abd Al-Hadi Al-Wahab). Born 12/03/71, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Thought to be a Saudi, Palestinian and Jordanian national. Close associate of Usama bin Laden and facilitator of terrorist travel.

Saqar Al-Jadawi. Born c.1965. Thought to be a Yemeni and Saudi national. Aide to Usama bin Laden.

Bilal Bin Marwan. Born c.1947. Senior lieutenant of Usama bin Laden.

Part 8 Other Individuals and Entities, as identified pursuant to US President Bush's Executive Order Number 13224 dated 23 September, 2001 (Note: *further descriptive information on some of the following is available at http://www.treas.gov/ofac)*

Al Qaida/Islamic Army

Abu Sayyaf Group

Armed Islamic Group (GIA)

Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)

Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)

Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)

Asbat al-Ansar

Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (AIAI)

Islamic Army of Aden

Usama bin Laden

Muhammad Atif (aka Subhi Abu Sitta, aka Abu Hafs Al Masri)

Sayf al-Adl

Shaykh Sai'id (aka Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad)

Abu Hafs the Mauritanian (aka Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, aka Khalid Al-Shanqiti)

Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi

Abu Zubaydah (aka Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq)

Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi (aka Abu Abdallah)

Ayman al-Zawahiri

Thirwat Salah Shihata

Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad (aka Fathi, Amr al-Fatih)

Muhammad Salah (aka Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn)

Makhtab Al-Khidamat/Al Kifah

Wafa Humanitarian Organization

Al Rashid Trust

Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company

ABDULLAH, Abdullah Ahmed (a.k.a. ABU MARIAM; a.k.a. AL-MASRI, Abu Mohamed; a.k.a. SALEH), Afghanistan (DOB 1963; POB Egypt; citizen Egypt) (individual)

AGHA, Haji Abdul Manan (a.k.a. SAIYID, Abd Al-Man'am), Pakistan (individual)

AL-HAMATI SWEETS BAKERIES, Al-Mukallah, Hadhramawt Governorate, Yemen

AL-HAMATI, Muhammad (a.k.a. AL-AHDAL, Mohammad Hamdi Sadiq; a.k.a. AL-MAKKI, Abu Asim), Yemen (individual)

AL-HAQ, Amin (a.k.a. AH HAQ, Dr. Amin; a.k.a. AMIN, Muhammad; a.k.a. UL-HAQ, Dr. Amin) (DOB 1960; POB Nangahar Province, Afghanistan) (individual)

AL-JADAWI, Saqar (DOB 1965) (individual)

AL-KADR, Ahmad Sa'id (a.k.a. AL-KANADI, Abu Abd Al-Rahman) (DOB 01 Mar 1948; POB Cairo, Egypt) (individual)

AL-LIBY, Anas (a.k.a. AL-LIBI, Anas; a.k.a. AL-RAGHIE, Nazih; a.k.a. AL-RAGHIE, Nazih Abdul Hamed; a.k.a. AL-SABAI, Anas), Afghanistan (DOB 30 Mar 1964, Alt. DOB 14 May 1964; POB Tripoli, Libya; citizen Libya) (individual)

AL-MUGHASSIL, Ahmad Ibrahim (a.k.a. ABU OMRAN; a.k.a. AL-MUGHASSIL, Ahmed Ibrahim) (DOB 26 Jun 1967; POB Qatif-Bab al Shamal, Saudi Arabia; citizen Saudi Arabia) (individual)

AL-NASSER, Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed (POB Al Ihsa, Saudi Arabia; citizen Saudi Arabia) (individual)

AL-NUR HONEY PRESS SHOPS (a.k.a. AL-NUR HONEY CENTER), Sanaa, Yemen.

AL-QADI, Yasin (a.k.a. KADI, Shaykh Yassin Abdullah; a.k.a. KAHDI, Yasin), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (individual)

AL-SHARIF, Sa'd (DOB 1969; POB Saudi Arabia) (individual)

AL-SHIFA' HONEY PRESS FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, Al-Nasr Street, Doha, Qatar; By the Shrine Next to the Gas Station, Jamal Street, Ta'iz, Yemen; Al-'Arudh Square, Khur Maksar, Aden, Yemen; P.O. Box 8089, Al-Hasabah, Sanaa, Yemen

AL-YACOUB, Ibrahim Salih Mohammed (DOB 16 Oct 1966; POB Tarut, Saudi Arabia; citizen Saudi Arabia) (individual)

ALI, Ahmed Mohammed Hamed (a.k.a. ABDUREHMAN, Ahmed Mohammed; a.k.a. ABU FATIMA; a.k.a. ABU ISLAM; a.k.a. ABU KHADIJAH; a.k.a. AHMED HAMED; a.k.a. Ahmed The Egyptian; a.k.a. AHMED, Ahmed; a.k.a. AL-MASRI, Ahmad; a.k.a. AL-SURIR, Abu Islam; a.k.a. ALI, Ahmed Mohammed; a.k.a. ALI, Hamed; a.k.a. HEMED, Ahmed; a.k.a. SHIEB, Ahmed; a.k.a. SHUAIB), Afghanistan (DOB 1965; ~~POB~~ Egypt; citizen Egypt) (individual)

ATWA, Ali (a.k.a. BOUSLIM, Ammar Mansour; a.k.a. SALIM, Hassan Rostom), Lebanon (DOB 1960; POB Lebanon; citizen Lebanon) (individual)

ATWAH, Muhsin Musa Matwalli (a.k.a. ABDEL RAHMAN; a.k.a. ABDUL RAHMAN; a.k.a. AL-MUHAJIR, Abdul Rahman; a.k.a. AL-NAMER, Mohammed K.A.), Afghanistan (DOB 19 Jun 1964; POB Egypt; citizen Egypt) (individual)

BIN MARWAN, Bilal (DOB 1947) (individual)

BIN MUHAMMAD, Ayadi Chafiq (a.k.a. AIADI, Ben Muhammad; a.k.a. AIADY, Ben Muhammad; a.k.a. AYADI CHAFIK, Ben Muhammad; a.k.a. AYADI SHAFIQ, Ben Muhammad), Darvingasse 1/2/58-60, Vienna, Austria; 28 Chaussee de Lille, Mouscron, Belgium; 129 Park Road, NW8, London, England; Helene Meyer Ring 10-1415-80809, Munich, Germany; Tunisia (DOB 21 Jan 1963; POB Safais (Sfax), (Tunisia) (individual)

DARKAZANLI, Mamoun, Uhlenhorsterweg 34 11, 22085, Hamburg, Germany (DOB 4 Aug 1958; POB Aleppo, Syria; Passport No: 1310636262 <Germany>) (individual)

EL-HOORIE, Ali Saed Bin Ali (a.k.a. AL-HOURI, Ali Saed Bin Ali; a.k.a. EL-HOURI, Ali Saed Bin Ali) (DOB 10 Jul 1965, alt. DOB 11 Jul 1965; POB El Dibabiya, Saudi Arabia; citizen Saudi Arabia) (individual)

FADHIL, Mustafa Mohamed (a.k.a. AL MASRI, Abd Al Wakil; a.k.a. AL-NUBI, Abu; a.k.a. ALI, Hassan; a.k.a. ANIS, Abu; a.k.a. ELBISHY, Moustafa Ali; a.k.a. FADIL, Mustafa Muhamad; a.k.a. FAZUL, Mustafa; a.k.a. HUSSEIN; a.k.a. JIHAD, Abu; a.k.a. KHALID; a.k.a. MAN, Nu; a.k.a. MOHAMMED, Mustafa; a.k.a. YUSSRR, Abu) (DOB 23 Jun 1976; POB Cairo, Egypt; citizen Egypt, alt. citizen Kenya; Kenyan ID No. 12773667; Serial No. 201735161) (individual)

GHAILANI, Ahmed Khalfan (a.k.a. "AHMED THE TANZANIAN"; a.k.a. "FOOPIE"; a.k.a. "FUPI"; a.k.a. AHMAD, Abu Bakr; a.k.a. AHMED, A.; a.k.a. AHMED, Abubakar; a.k.a. AHMED, Abubakar K.; a.k.a. AHMED, Abubakar Khalfan; a.k.a. AHMED, Abubakary K.; a.k.a. AHMED, Ahmed Khalfan; a.k.a. AL TANZANI, Ahmad; a.k.a. ALI, Ahmed Khalfan; a.k.a. BAKR, Abu; a.k.a. GHAILANI, Abubakary Khalfan Ahmed; a.k.a. GHAILANI, Ahmed; a.k.a. GHILANI, Ahmad Khalafan; a.k.a. HUSSEIN, Mahafudh Abubakar Ahmed Abdallah; a.k.a. KHABAR, Abu; a.k.a. KHALFAN, Ahmed; a.k.a. MOHAMMED, Shariff Omar) (DOB 14 Mar 1974, alt. DOB 13 Apr 1974, alt. DOB 14 Apr 1974, alt. DOB 1 Aug 1970; POB Zanzibar, Tanzania; citizen Tanzania) (individual)

HIJAZI, Riad (a.k.a. AL-AMRIKI, Abu-Ahmad; a.k.a. AL-HAWEN, Abu-Ahmad; a.k.a. AL-MAGHRIBI,Rashid; a.k.a. AL-SHAHID, Abu-Ahmad; a.k.a. HIJAZI, Raed M), Jordan (DOB 1968; POB California, U.S.A.; SSN: 548-91-5411 <U.S.A.>) (individual)

IZZ-AL-DIN, Hasan (a.k.a. GARBAYA, AHMED; a.k.a. SA-ID; a.k.a. SALWWAN, Samir), Lebanon (DOB 1963; POB Lebanon; citizen Lebanon) (individual)

JAISH-I-MOHAMMED (a.k.a. ARMY OF MOHAMMED), Pakistan JAM'YAH TA'AWUN AL-ISLAMIA (a.k.a. JAMTYAT AL TA'AWUN AL ISLAMIYYA; a.k.a. JIT; a.k.a. SOCIETY OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION), Qandahar City, Afghanistan LADEHYANOY, Mufti Rashid Ahmad (a.k.a. AHMAD, Mufti Rasheed; a.k.a. LUDHIANVI, Mufti Rashid Ahmad; a.k.a. WADEHYANOY, Mufti Rashid Ahmad), Karachi, Pakistan (individual)

MOHAMMED, Fazul Abdullah (a.k.a. ABDALLA, Fazul; a.k.a. ADBALLAH, Fazul; a.k.a. AISHA, Abu; a.k.a. AL SUDANI, Abu Seif; a.k.a. ALI, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed; a.k.a. FAZUL, Abdalla; a.k.a. FAZUL, Abdallah; a.k.a. FAZUL, Abdallah Mohammed;a.k.a. FAZUL, Haroon; a.k.a. FAZUL, Harun; a.k.a. HAROON; a.k.a. HAROUN, Fadhil; a.k.a. HARUN; a.k.a. LUQMAN, Abu; a.k.a. MOHAMMED, Fazul; a.k.a. MOHAMMED, Fazul Abdilahi; a.k.a. MOHAMMED, Fouad; a.k.a. MUHAMAD, Fadil Abdallah) (DOB 25 Aug 1972, alt. DOB 25 Dec 1974, alt. DOB 25 Feb 1974; POB Moroni, Comoros Islands; citizen Comoros, alt. citizen Kenya) (individual)

MOHAMMED, Khalid Shaikh (a.k.a. ALI, Salem; a.k.a. BIN KHALID, Fahd Bin Adballah; a.k.a. HENIN, Ashraf Refaat Nabith; a.k.a. WADOOD, Khalid Adbul) (DOB 14 Apr 1965, alt. DOB 1 Mar 1964;POB Kuwait; citizen Kuwait) (individual)

MSALAM, Fahid Mohammed Ally (a.k.a. AL-KINI, Usama; a.k.a. ALLY, Fahid Mohammed; a.k.a. MSALAM, Fahad Ally; a.k.a. MSALAM, Fahid Mohammed Ali; a.k.a. MSALAM, Mohammed Ally; a.k.a. MUSALAAM, Fahid Mohammed Ali; a.k.a. SALEM, Fahid Muhamad Ali) (DOB 19 Feb 1976; POB Mombasa, Kenya; citizen Kenya) (individual)

RABITA TRUST, Room 9A, 2nd Floor, Wahdat Road, Education Town, Lahore, Pakistan; Wares Colony, Lahore, Pakistan

SWEDAN, Sheikh Ahmed Salim (a.k.a. Ahmed the Tall; a.k.a. ALLY, Ahmed; a.k.a. BAHAMAD; a.k.a. BAHAMAD, Sheik; a.k.a. BAHAMADI, Sheikh, a.k.a. SUWEIDAN, Sheikh Ahmad Salem; a.k.a. SWEDAN, Sheikh; a.k.a. SWEDAN, Sheikh Ahmed Salem) (DOB 9 Apr 1969, alt. DOB 9 Apr 1960; POB Mombasa, Kenya; citizen Kenya) (individual)

UTHMAN, Omar Mahmoud (a.k.a. ABU ISMAIL; a.k.a. ABU UMAR, Abu Omar; a.k.a. AL-FILISTINI, Abu Qatada; a.k.a. TAKFIRI, Abu 'Umr; a.k.a. UMAR, Abu Umar; a.k.a. UTHMAN, Al-Samman; a.k.a. UTHMAN, Umar), London, England (DOB 30 Dec 1960, alt. DOB 13 Dec 1960) (individual)

YASIN, Abdul Rahman (a.k.a. TAHA, Abdul Rahman S.; a.k.a. TAHER, Abdul Rahman S.; a.k.a. YASIN, Abdul Rahman Said; a.k.a. YASIN, Aboud) (DOB 10 Apr 1960; POB Bloomington, Indiana U.S.A.; SSN 156-92-9858 <U.S.A.>; Passport No.

27082171 <U.S.A. - issued 21 Jun 1992 in Amman, Jordan>, alt. Passport No. M0887925 <Iraq>; citizen U.S.A.) (individual)

YULDASHEV, Tohir (a.k.a. YULDASHEV, Takhir), Uzbekistan (individual)

ZIA, Mohammad (a.k.a. ZIA, Ahmad), c/o Ahmed Shah s/o Painda Mohammad al-Karim Set, Peshawar, Pakistan; c/o Alam General Store Shop 17, Awami Market, Peshawar, Pakistan; c/o Zahir Shah s/o Murad Khan Ander Sher, Peshawar, Pakistan (individual)

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fa'iz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz), Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH (DOB 07 Dec 1962, POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon, Passport No. 432298 <Lebanon>) (individual)

AARAN MONEY WIRE SERVICE INC., 1806 Riverside Ave., 2nd Floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

AL BARAKA EXCHANGE LLC, P.O. Box 20066, Dubai, U.A.E.; P.O. Box 3313, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E.

AL TAQWA TRADE, PROPERTY AND INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED (f.k.a. AL TAQWA TRADE, PROPERTY AND INDUSTRY; f.k.a. AL TAQWA TRADE, PROPERTY AND INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENT; f.k.a. HIMMAT ESTABLISHMENT), c/o Asat Trust Reg., Altenbach 8, Vaduz 9490, Liechtenstein

AL-BARAKAAT, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

AL-BARAKAAT BANK, Mogadishu, Somalia

AL-BARAKAAT BANK OF SOMALIA (a.k.a. BARAKAAT BANK OF SOMALIA; a.k.a. BBS), Bossaso, Somalia; Mogadishu, Somalia

AL-BARAKAAT GROUP OF COMPANIES SOMALIA LIMITED (a.k.a. AL-BARAKAT FINANCIAL COMPANY), Mogadishu, Somalia; P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

AL-BARAKAAT WIRING SERVICE, 2940 Pillsbury Avenue, Suite 4, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408, U.S.A.

AL-BARAKAT FINANCE GROUP, Dubai, U.A.E.; Mogadishu, Somalia

AL-BARAKAT FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANY, Dubai, U.A.E.; Mogadishu, Somalia

AL-BARAKAT GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS (a.k.a. BARAKAAT GLOBETELCOMPANY), Hargeysa, Somalia; Mogadishu, Somalia; P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

AL-BARAKAT INTERNATIONAL (a.k.a. BARACO CO.), Box 2923, Dubai, U.A.E.

AL-BARAKAT INVESTMENTS, P.O. Box 3313, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E.

ASAT TRUST REG., Altenbach 8, Vaduz 9490, Liechtenstein

BANK AL TAQWA LIMITED (a.k.a. AL TAQWA BANK; a.k.a. BANK AL TAQWA), c/o Arthur D. Hanna & Company, 10 Deveaux Street, Nassau, Bahamas; P.O. Box N-4877, Nassau, Bahamas

BARAKA TRADING COMPANY, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAAT BOSTON, 266 Neponset Ave., Apt 43, Dorchester, Massachusetts 02122-3224, U.S.A.

BARAKAAT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAAT ENTERPRISE, 1762 Huy Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43224-3550, U.S.A.

BARAKAAT GROUP OF COMPANIES, Mogadishu, Somalia; P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAAT INTERNATIONAL, Hallbybacken 15, Spanga 70, Sweden

BARAKAAT INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES (BICO), Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAAT INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, P.O. Box 4036, Spanga, Sweden; Rinkebytorget 1, Spanga 04, Sweden

BARAKAAT INTERNATIONAL, INC., 1929 South 5th Street, Suite 205, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

BARAKAAT NORTH AMERICA, INC., 2019 Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; 925 Washington St., Dorchester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

BARAKAAT RED SEA TELECOMMUNICATIONS, Ala Aamin, Somalia; Bossaso, Somalia; Bubaarag, Somalia; Carafaat, Somalia; Gufure, Somalia; Guureeye, Somalia; Huruuse, Somalia; Kowthar, Somalia; Najax, Somalia; Nakhiil, Somalia; Noobir, Somalia; Raxmo, Somalia; Ticis, Somalia; Xuuxuule, Somalia

BARAKAT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY LIMITED (a.k.a. BTELCO), Bakara Market, Dar Salaam Buildings, Mogadishu, Somalia; Kievitlaan 16, T'veld, Noord-Holland, The Netherlands

BARAKAAT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SOMALIA, LIMITED, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAT BANK AND REMITTANCES, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAT COMPUTER CONSULTING (BCC), Mogadishu, Somalia

BARAKAT CONSULTING GROUP (BCG), Mogadishu, Somalia

BARAKAT GLOBAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAT POST EXPRESS (BPE), Mogadishu, Somalia

BARAKAT REFRESHMENT COMPANY, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

BARAKAT WIRE TRANSFER COMPANY, 4419 S. Brandon St., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

BARAKO TRADING COMPANY LLC, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, U.A.E.

GLOBAL SERVICE INTERNATIONAL, 1929 5th St., Suite 204, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

HEYATUL ULYA, Mogadishu, Somalia

NADA MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION SA (f.k.a. AL TAQWA MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION SA), Viale Stefano Franscini 22, Lugano CH-6900 TI, Switzerland

PARKA TRADING COMPANY, P.O. Box 3313, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E.

RED SEA BARAKAT COMPANY LIMITED, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, U.A.E.

SOMALI INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION, 1806 Riverside Ave., 2nd Floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

SOMALI INTERNET COMPANY, Mogadishu, Somalia

SOMALI NETWORK AB (a.k.a. SOM NET AB), Hallbybacken 15, Spanga 70, Sweden

YOUSSEF M. NADA & CO. GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H., Kaernter Ring 2/2/5/22, Vienna 1010, Austria

YOUSSEF M. NADA, Via Riasc 4, Campione d'Italia I, CH-6911, Switzerland

ABDULLKADIR, Hussein Mahamud, Florence, Italy (individual)

ADEN, Abdirisak, Skaftingebacken 8, Spanga 163 67, Sweden; DOB 01 Jun 1968 (individual)

ALI, Abbas Abdi, Mogadishu, Somalia (individual)

ALI, Abdi Abdulaziz, Drabantvagen 21, Spanga 177 50, Sweden; DOB 01 Jan 1955 (individual)

ALI, Yusaf Ahmed, Hallbybacken 15, Spanga 70, Sweden; DOB 20 Nov 1974 (individual)

AWEYS, Dahir Ubeidullahi, Via Cipriano Facchinetti 84, Rome, Italy (individual)

AWEYS, Hassan Dahir (a.k.a. ALI, Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys; a.k.a. AWES, Shaykh Hassan Dahir); DOB 1935; citizen Somalia (individual)

HIMMAT, Ali Ghaleb, Via Posero 2, Campione d'Italia CH-6911, Switzerland; DOB 16 Jun 1938; POB Damascus, Syria; citizen Switzerland; alt. citizen Tunisia (individual)

HUBER, Albert Friedrich Armand (a.k.a. HUBER, Ahmed), Mettmenstetten, Switzerland; DOB 1927 (individual)

HUSSEIN, Liban, 2019 Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; 925 Washington St., Dorchester, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (individual)

JAMA, Garad (a.k.a. NOR, Garad K.; a.k.a. WASRSAME, Fartune Ahmed), 2100 Bloomington Ave, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.; 1806 Riverside Ave., 2nd Floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.; DOB 26 Jun 1974 (individual)

JIM'ALE, Ahmed Nur Ali (a.k.a. JIM'ALE, Ahmad Nur Ali; a.k.a. JIMALE, Ahmad Ali; a.k.a. JUMALE, Ahmed Nur; a.k.a. JUMALI, Ahmed Ali), Mogadishu, Somalia; P.O. Box 3312, Dubai, U.A.E. (individual)

KAHIE, Abdullahi Hussein, Bakara Market, Dar Salaam Buildings, Mogadishu, Somalia (individual)

MANSOUR, Mohamed (a.k.a. AL-MANSOUR, Dr. Mohamed), Ob. Heslibachstr. 20, Kusnacht, Switzerland; Zurich, Switzerland; DOB 1928; POB U.A.E.; alt. POB Egypt (individual)

MANSOUR-FATTOUH, Zeinab, Zurich, Switzerland (individual)

NADA, Youssef (a.k.a. NADA, Youssef M.; a.k.a. NADA, Youssef Mustafa), Via Arogno 32, Campione d'Italia 6911, Italy; Via Riasc 4, Campione d'Italia 6911, Switzerland; Via Per Arogno 32, Campione d'Italia CH-6911, Switzerland; DOB 17 May 1931; alt. DOB 17 May 1937; POB Alexandria, Egypt; citizen Tunisia (individual)

Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism — Persons and Entities) List 2001 (No. 2)

I, ALEXANDER DOWNER, Minister for Foreign Affairs, being satisfied that the entities in this List are mentioned in paragraph 1(c) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, issue this List under subregulation 7 (1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001*.

Dated 2001

Minister for Foreign Affairs

1 Name of List

This List is the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism — Persons and Entities) List 2001 (No. 2)*.

2 Commencement

This List commences on gazettal.

3 Persons, entities and assets

For subregulation 7 (1) of the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001*, the entities in Schedule 1 are listed.

Note Under subregulation 7 (1), the Minister must be satisfied that an entity is mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) of Resolution 1373 (2001) of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Schedule 1 Entities

ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO; a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER; a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS)

AL-AQSA ISLAMIC BANK (a.k.a. AL-AQSA AL-ISLAMI BANK), P.O. Box 3753 al-Beireh, West Bank; Ramallah II 970, West Bank

AUM SHINRIKYO (a.k.a. A.I.C. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE; a.k.a. A.I.C. SOGO KENKYUSHO; a.k.a. ALEPH; a.k.a. AUM SUPREME TRUTH)

BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY (a.k.a. ETA; a.k.a. EUZKADI TA ASKATASUNA)

BEIT EL-MAL HOLDINGS (a.k.a. ARAB PALESTINIAN BEIT EL-MAL COMPANY; a.k.a. BEIT AL MAL HOLDINGS; a.k.a. BEIT EL MAL AL-PHALASTINI AL-ARABI AL-MUSHIMA AL-AAMA AL-MAHADUDA LTD.; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ARAB BEIT EL MAL CORPORATION, LTD.)(translated as HOUSE OF MONEY), P.O. Box 662, Ramallah, West Bank

GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. GI; a.k.a. ISLAMIC GROUP; a.k.a. IG; a.k.a. AL-GAMA'AT; a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; a.k.a. EGYPTIAN AL-GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA)

HAMAS (a.k.a. ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT; a.k.a. HARAKAT AL-MUQAWAMA AL-ISLAMIYA; a.k.a. STUDENTS OF AYYASH; a.k.a. STUDENTS OF THE ENGINEER; a.k.a. YAHYA AYYASH UNITS; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BRIGADES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM FORCES; a.k.a.

IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BATTALIONS; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BRIGADES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM FORCES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BATTALIONS)

HIZBALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF RIGHT AGAINST WRONG; a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH; a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMED)

HOLY LAND FOUNDATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (f.k.a. OCCUPIED LAND FUND), 525 International Parkway, Suite 509, Richardson, Texas 75081, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 832390, Richardson, Texas 75083, U.S.A.; 9250 S. Harlem Avenue, Bridgeview, Illinois, U.S.A.; 345 E. Railway Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey 07503, U.S.A.; 12798 Rancho Penasquitos Blvd., Suite F, San Diego, California 92128 U.S.A.; Hebron, West Bank; Gaza; and other locations within the United States; U.S. FEIN: 95-4227517

KAHANE LIVES (a.k.a. KAHANE CHAI; a.k.a. COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ROADS; a.k.a. DIKUY BOGDIM; a.k.a. DOV; a.k.a. FOREFRONT OF THE IDEA; a.k.a. JUDEA POLICE; a.k.a. KACH; a.k.a. KFAR TAPUAH FUND; a.k.a. KOACH; a.k.a. REPRESSION OF TRAITORS; a.k.a. STATE OF JUDEA; a.k.a. SWORD OF DAVID; a.k.a. THE JUDEAN LEGION; a.k.a. THE JUDEAN VOICE; a.k.a. THE QOMEMIYUT MOVEMENT; a.k.a. THE WAY OF THE TORAH; a.k.a. THE YESHIVA OF THE JEWISH IDEA)

KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (a.k.a. HALU MESRU SAVUNMA KUVVETI (HSK); a.k.a. PARTIYA KARKERAN KURDISTAN; a.k.a. PKK; a.k.a. THE PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCE)

LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM (a.k.a. LTTE; a.k.a. TAMIL TIGERS; a.k.a. ELLALAN FORCE)

MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. MEK; a.k.a. MKO; a.k.a. MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ; a.k.a. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE (NCR); a.k.a. NLA; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S HOLY WARRIORS OF IRAN; a.k.a. PEOPLE'S MUJAHEDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN; a.k.a. PMOI; a.k.a. SAZEMAN-E MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ-E IRAN; a.k.a. THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF IRAN)

NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (a.k.a. ELN; a.k.a. EJERCITO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL)

PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (a.k.a. PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD – SHAQAQI FACTION; a.k.a. ABU GHUNAYM SQUAD OF THE HIZBALLAH BAYT AL-MAQDIS; a.k.a. AL-AWDAH BRIGADES; a.k.a. AL-QUDS BRIGADES; a.k.a. AL-QUDS SQUADS; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD IN PALESTINE; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. PIJ; a.k.a. PIJ-SHALLAH FACTION; a.k.a. PIJ-SHAQAQI FACTION; a.k.a. SAYARA AL-QUDS)

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT – ABU ABBAS FACTION; a.k.a. PLF; a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS)

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. HALHUL GANG; a.k.a. HALHUL SQUAD; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN POPULAR RESISTANCE FORCES; a.k.a. PFLP; a.k.a. PPRF; a.k.a. RED EAGLE GANG; a.k.a. RED EAGLE GROUP; a.k.a. RED EAGLES)

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND (a.k.a. PFLP-GC)

REAL IRA (a.k.a. 32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY COMMITTEE; a.k.a. 32 COUNTY SOVEREIGNTY MOVEMENT; a.k.a. IRISH REPUBLICAN PRISONERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION; a.k.a. REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; a.k.a. REAL OGLAIGH NA HEIREANN; a.k.a. RIRA)

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA (a.k.a. FARC; a.k.a. FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE COLOMBIA)

REVOLUTIONARY NUCLEI (a.k.a. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE; a.k.a. EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY POPULAR STRUGGLE; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE; a.k.a. JUNE 78; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALIST SOLIDARITY; a.k.a. ELA; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY CELLS; a.k.a. LIBERATION STRUGGLE)

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER (a.k.a. 17 NOVEMBER; a.k.a. EPANASTATIKI ORGANOSI 17 NOEMVRI)

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT (a.k.a. DEVRIMCI HALK KURTULUS PARTISI-CEPHESI; a.k.a. DHKP/C; a.k.a. DEVRIMCI SOL, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY LEFT; a.k.a. DEV SOL; a.k.a. DEV SOL SILAHLI DEVRIMCI BIRLIKLERI; a.k.a. DEV SOL SDB; a.k.a. DEV SOL ARMED REVOLUTIONARY UNITS)

SHINING PATH (a.k.a. SENDERO LUMINOSO; a.k.a. SL; a.k.a. PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL PERU EN EL SENDERO LUMINOSO DE JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU ON THE SHINING PATH OF JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI); a.k.a. PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL PERU (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU); a.k.a. PCP; a.k.a. SOCORRO POPULAR DEL PERU (PEOPLE'S AID OF PERU); a.k.a. SPP; a.k.a EJERCITO GUERRILLERO POPULAR (PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY); a.k.a. EGP; a.k.a. EJERCITO POPULAR DE LIBERACION (PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY); a.k.a. EPL)

UNITED SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF COLOMBIA (a.k.a. AUC; a.k.a. AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE COLOMBIA)

United Nations S/2001/1248

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 December 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

01-71648 (E) 271201 040102

Annex

[Original: English]

Letter dated 20 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have the honour to inform the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the following position of and measures taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.

Position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in respect of terrorism

It is the consistent and principled position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to oppose whatever support to any forms of terrorism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made every possible effort to eliminate terrorism in the world and taken legislative and administrative measures that may be necessary in this regard.

The aim of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in opposing terrorism is to promote global peace and stability, defend the sovereignty of the country and nation, and protect the lives and property of the peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of the strong view that imposing the label of "terrorism" on countries advocating for sovereign equality, violating their sovereignty and inflicting immeasurable pain on the people by resorting to arbitrary armed intervention, sanctions etc., should in no way be tolerated. There is no justification in any case for the use of force or resorting to war and taking innocent lives, undermining the situation and destroying stability in the fight against terrorism.

Participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in international instruments related to international terrorism

1. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (signed 12 November 2001).
2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (acceded 12 November 2001).
3. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (ratified 19 July 1995).
4. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (acceded 9 May 1983).

5. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (acceded 28 April 1983).

6. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agent (acceded 1 December 1982).

7. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (acceded 13 August 1980).

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no information in connection with terrorist groups or individual terrorists.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Pak** Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/1249

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 December 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from El Salvador, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the text of the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

01-71732 (E) 160102 180102

Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Note verbale dated 21 December 2001 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and, in connection with the note dated 29 October 2001 and pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, has the honour to transmit the first report of the Government of El Salvador on the steps that it has taken or is taking, in conformity with the guidance to States set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) and reaffirmed by the Security Council Committee (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Report of the Republic of El Salvador submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

San Salvador, 20 December 2001

Introduction

This report is the outcome of coordination among the government agencies responsible for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national measures in response to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), adopted on 28 September 2001 on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which called on all States to take steps to combat international terrorism and to report on the measures in place or contemplated.

After the terrorist actions in the United States, El Salvador expressed its firm condemnation and complete rejection of those actions and pledged to take the necessary steps and action at the national, regional, inter-American and international levels to combat terrorism.

At the Central American level, on 29 September 2001 in Honduras, the Presidents of the region issued the declaration "Central America united against terrorism", by which they instructed the Central American Security Commission and the region's directors of migration and police to take appropriate action to counter and prevent terrorism in Central America.

On 25 October 2001, the Central American Security Commission adopted the "Central American Plan for Comprehensive Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and Related Activities", which sets out strategic actions that will contribute to the security of individual Central Americans and of the Central American States.

At the inter-American level, El Salvador has been taking a very active part in counter-terrorism efforts. On 21 September 2001, El Salvador and the other member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the resolution "Strengthening hemispheric cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism", which calls on States to take effective measures to combat terrorism.

El Salvador also supported the resolution "Terrorist threat to the Americas", adopted the same day at the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs acting as Organ of Consultation in application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which invokes the principle of solidarity among signatory countries.

Moreover, within the framework of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), El Salvador, through its Permanent Representative to OAS, Ambassador Margarita Escobar, is currently chairing the work plan subcommittee, which provides support to the Inter-American Committee in carrying out its activities.

At the national level, El Salvador has set up an Inter-agency Group against Terrorism (GRICTE),* entrusted primarily with preparing a joint national report pursuant to Security Council 1373 (2001) and with tackling the issue of terrorism on an ongoing basis. In view of the comprehensive approach which the issue requires, four subgroups have been set up, dealing with, respectively, security; border and migration controls; financial controls; and legal issues.

The present report has been prepared on the basis of the "Guidance for the submission of reports pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001".

Accordingly, the report describes the steps that El Salvador has taken or is taking, as well as the legal framework that exists for combating terrorism, pursuant to the obligations incumbent on all States as set forth in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of resolution 1373 (2001).

It also describes other action taken by El Salvador in various fields outside the spheres mentioned in the resolution and details El Salvador's technical cooperation and financial assistance needs. The laws and regulations cited in the report are annexed to it.

* GRICTE is made up of the following: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Finance, National Civil Police, Directorate of Migration, State Intelligence Agency, Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic and Office of the Financial Superintendent.

Report of the Republic of El Salvador submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Paragraph 1

(a) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts

What measures if any have been taken to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts in addition to those listed in your responses to questions on 1 (b) to (d)?

Measures taken

- The Inter-agency Group against Terrorism, comprising four subgroups — border and migration controls, financial controls, security and legal issues — was set up to identify measures, actions, mechanisms, procedures and legislation in place in El Salvador.
- The Government responded to the United States request concerning groups or individuals that provide financial support to terrorist activities, based on the list drawn up by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

(b) Criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts

What are the offences and penalties in your country with respect to the activities listed in this subparagraph?

Activities criminalized and penalties established

- The wilful provision or collection of funds, by any means, to carry out terrorist acts fall under the following criminal offences:
- **Incitement and conspiracy**[1] **to commit terrorist acts**, which are punishable by six months' to two years' imprisonment (article 344 of the Penal Code).
- **Unlawful association**, which is punishable by: **(a)** two to eight years' imprisonment if two or more persons agree to organize or do organize to engage in conducts which, by themselves or in conjunction with others, have as their aim the commission of crimes; **(b)** five to 10 years' imprisonment if the object of the group, organization or association is to commit the crimes of homicide, aggravated homicide or kidnapping (article 345 of the Penal Code). If the crime of aggravated homicide actually takes place, the corresponding penalty is increased by an additional penalty of 30 to 50 years' imprisonment (article 129 (2) of the Penal Code); if the crime of kidnapping actually takes

[1] According to article 23 of the Penal Code, "There is incitement when the person who has decided to commit a crime asks another person or other persons to carry it out and to help him carry it out". There is conspiracy "... when two or more persons agree to commit a crime and decide to carry it out".

place, an additional penalty of 30 to 45 years' imprisonment is imposed (article 149 of the Penal Code).

- **Complicity**: article 36 of the Penal Code characterizes as accomplices or accessories: **(a)** all those who cooperate *in such a way that*, without such cooperation, the crime could not have been committed, in which case the penalties range from the legal minimum for the crime to two thirds of the legal maximum for the crime (article 66 of the Penal Code); and **(b)** those who cooperate *in any other way* in the commission of a crime, even by promising to provide assistance after the crime has been committed, in which case the penalties range from the legal minimum for the crime to half the legal maximum, but may in no case be greater than two thirds of the penalty imposed on the perpetrator (article 66 of the Penal Code). Terrorist acts are punishable by five to 20 years' imprisonment (article 343 of the Penal Code) and the crime of aggravated homicide is punishable by 30 to 50 years' imprisonment (article 129 (2) of the Penal Code).

- **Organized crime**[2] (article 22A of the Penal Code)

• The **Act against Money Laundering** imposes eight to 12 years' imprisonment and a fine of 50 to 2,500 monthly minimum wages, computed in accordance with article 4 of the Act, for the following acts: "(a) In any way concealing or disguising the nature, origin, location, destination, movement or apparently legal ownership of funds, property or rights thereto which are a direct result of criminal activities; (b) acquiring, owning and using funds, property or rights thereto, knowing that they derive from criminal activities, for the purpose of legitimizing them".

Crimes subject to the Money Laundering Act include kidnapping (article 149 of the Penal Code), unlawful enrichment (article 333 of the Penal Code) and illicit negotiations (article 328 of the Penal Code).

(c) Freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, such persons and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities

What legislation and procedures exist for freezing accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

[2] Understood as " ... that form of crime which is characterized by the fact that it is carried out by a group of persons dedicated to maintaining a hierarchical structure in order to plan and execute illegal acts with the aim of enriching themselves with illicit property and services or to engage in terrorist activities. Organized crime also means conducts which, by themselves or in conjunction with others and committed by two or more persons, have as their aim or result the commission of the crimes of ..., aggravated homicide ..., unlawful association ..., terrorist acts, ...".

Existing laws and procedures

Article 186 (Illegal fund-raising) of the **Banking Act** gives the Office of the Financial Superintendent the power, if it suspects a possible infringement of the law, to undertake the corresponding administrative investigation, reporting thereon to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic.

The Superintendent must also order the suspension of the fund-raising activities and publish that order once, by such means as he deems appropriate, to warn the public about those activities.

Once the possible infringement of the law has been established, the Superintendent must request a judge of the commercial court, as a precautionary measure, to freeze all funds which the alleged wrongdoer has on deposit at institutions belonging to the financial system and to seize all his property for a period of up to 180 days, attaching certification of the relevant passages of the corresponding administrative trial documents; if the alleged wrongdoer is a company, the commercial judge will be requested to freeze the funds and seize the assets not only of the company but also of its administrators, whether directors or managers, up to the amount of the funds raised thus far according to the reports submitted by the Superintendent. The judge must decide within three working days whether or not to accede to the request and, if not, must substantiate his decision.

If the funds raised are not returned within 180 days, the Superintendent must apply to the judge for one or more extensions of the freezing of funds and seizure of property.

The Attorney-General of the Republic must request a judge of the criminal court to impose precautionary measures, if there are grounds for doing so, on individuals who may be in violation of the provisions of this article; if the possible wrongdoer is a company, he will request the same measures in respect of its administrators, whether directors or managers. He must also request the judge to freeze funds and seize property as stipulated in the second paragraph of this article if the Superintendent has not already made such a request.

With regard to banking secrecy, the final paragraph of article 232 of the Banking Act states that: "banking secrecy shall not impede the investigation of crimes nor prevent the seizure of property".

- Article 143 of the **Non-banking Financial Intermediaries Act** regulates banking secrecy, stating that such secrecy shall not impede the investigation of crimes nor prevent the seizure of property.

- The **Money Laundering Act** establishes the following with respect to exceptions to banking secrecy and precautionary measures:

  Article 24

  "Banking secrecy and confidentiality in tax matters shall not apply in the investigation of the crime of money-laundering; the information received shall be used solely for evidential purposes in the investigation and may be obtained only by order of the Attorney-General of the Republic or of the judge in the case at the appropriate moment in the proceedings".

Article 25

"A warrant from the competent judge shall be required in order to seize or require the submission of banking, financial or commercial documents; the judge may issue such warrants at any stage of the proceedings.

The judge may order the freezing of the bank accounts and the preventive seizure of the property of the accused at any time during the investigation or trial.

In cases of urgent need, the Attorney-General of the Republic may order the freezing of the bank accounts of the accused, as well as the funds, rights and property under investigation, in crimes to which this Act refers. However, they may be frozen only for a maximum of 10 days, during which time a report must be made to the competent judge, who shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for that measure under the law".

Article 28 of the Tax Code stipulates that: "The confidentiality of information provided for in this article shall not apply to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic or to judges in respect of cases which they are hearing in court, and the Tax Administration shall provide them with such information as they may require in exercise of their powers with regard to the investigation of crimes and the protection of fiscal interests".

– Article 180 (Warrant for seizure) of the **Code of Criminal Procedure** establishes that:

"The judge shall order that objects related to the crime, those subject to seizure and those which may serve as evidence should be collected and preserved; to that end, he shall, where necessary, order their seizure.

In urgent cases, this measure may be ordered by the police or the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic. In any event, seizure must be approved by the judge within the following 48 hours".

(d) Prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons

What measures exist to prohibit the activities listed in this subparagraph?

Please refer to the information given in the answer to the previous question with respect to the **Banking Act**, the **Money Laundering Act** and the **Non-banking Financial Intermediaries Act**.

Paragraph 2

(a) Refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists

What legislation or other measures are in place to give effect to this subparagraph?

The **Penal Code**, article 10 of which establishes the principle of universality:

> "Salvadoran penal law shall also apply to crimes committed by any person in a place not subject to Salvadoran jurisdiction, where such crimes affect property which is internationally protected by specific treaties or norms of international law or involve a serious infringement of universally recognized human rights".

The **Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America**, specifically, the preamble, articles 1, 8, 11 and 18 and other terrorism-related articles:

> "**Article 1**. The Central American democratic security model is based on democracy and the strengthening of its institutions and the rule of law; on the existence of governments elected by universal and free suffrage and secret ballot; and on unconditional respect for all human rights in the States which make up the Central American region.
>
> The fundamental purpose of the Central American democratic security model is to ensure respect for and the promotion and safeguarding of all human rights, and its provisions therefore guarantee the security of the Central American States and their inhabitants through the creation of conditions that permit their personal, family and social development in peace, freedom and democracy. The model is based on the strengthening of civilian power, political pluralism, economic freedom, the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty, the promotion of sustainable development and the protection of the consumer, the environment and cultural heritage; the eradication of violence, corruption, impunity, **terrorism** and trafficking in drugs and arms; and the establishment of a reasonable balance of forces that takes into account the internal situation of each State and the need for cooperation among all the Central American countries in order to guarantee their security.
>
> **Article 8**
>
> For the strengthening of democracy, the Parties reaffirm their obligation to refrain from providing political, military, financial or any other kind of support to individuals, groups, irregular forces or armed gangs which attack the unity and order of the State or advocate the overthrow or destabilization of the democratically elected government of another Party.
>
> In addition, they reiterate their obligation to prevent the use of their territory to organize or carry out armed actions, acts of sabotage, kidnappings or unlawful activities in the territory of another State.
>
> **Article 11**. With the aim of contributing to the consolidation of Central America as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the following objectives are established in this regard:
>
> (...)
>
> (b) To establish or strengthen operational coordination mechanisms for the competent institutions so as to increase the effectiveness of national and regional efforts to combat crime and all threats to democratic security

necessitating the use of military, security or civilian police forces, such as **terrorism**, illicit arms trafficking, drug trafficking and organized crime;

(...)

Article 18. The Parties undertake to prevent and combat, without exception, all criminal activities that have a regional or international impact, such as terrorism, sabotage and organized crime, and to prevent within their territory by all available means the planning, preparation and execution of such activities.

To this end, they shall strengthen coordination and encourage the exchange of information among migration, police and other competent authorities."

In particular, what offences in your country prohibit: (i) recruitment to terrorist groups?

Penal law imposes two to eight years' imprisonment for unlawful association, namely, for all those who agree to organize or do organize to engage in conducts which, by themselves or in conjunction with others, have as their aim the commission of crimes (article 345 of the Penal Code).[3]

Recruitment to terrorist groups falls under the conducts listed in article 22 A of the Penal Code.[4]

(ii) the supply of weapons to terrorists?

- With respect to the supply of weapons to terrorists, article 217 of the Constitution states that:

"The manufacture, import, export, trading, possession and bearing of weapons, ammunition, explosives and similar articles shall be carried out only with the authorization and under the direct supervision of the defence area of the executive branch.

A special law shall regulate this matter".

- The legislation enacted pursuant to the above provision includes the Act for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles, whose articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 contain State regulations for the use, manufacture, import and export of and trade in firearms, ammunition, explosives and similar articles. Since the Act has its basis in article 217 of the Constitution, any infringement of the Act constitutes a criminal offence.

- Penal law contains various provisions relating to the use of weapons.

In particular, **terrorist acts** are punishable by "five to 20 years' imprisonment ... The manufacture, procurement, possession or supply of arms, ammunition, explosives or implements for the commission of terrorist acts ..." (article 343 (3)).

[3] See the answer to paragraph 1 (b) above with respect to unlawful association.

[4] See the answer to paragraph 1 (b) above with respect to organized crime.

Possession, bearing or transport of weapons of war: "The possession, bearing or use of one or more weapons of war shall be punishable by three to five years' imprisonment" (article 346).

Manufacture, bearing or possession of or illegal trade in homemade or handmade firearms or explosives: "Anyone who illegally manufactures, bears, possesses or trades in homemade or handmade firearms or explosives, such as muzzle-loading firearms, shotguns or weapons which, using rim-firing or centre-firing percussion cartridges, fire projectiles through a smooth or rifled barrel by means of the expansion of gases produced by the combustion of solid explosives, gunpowder or other flammable materials contained in those cartridges, shall be punished by three to five years' imprisonment" (article 346 A).

Illegal possession, bearing or transport of firearms: "Anyone who possesses, bears or transports a firearm without a licence for its use or the corresponding registration with the competent authority shall be punished by three to five years' imprisonment. If the possessor, bearer or transporter is a repeat offender or has a criminal record, he shall be punished by five to eight years' imprisonment" (article 346 B).

Illegal trade in and storage of weapons: "Anyone who, without authorization, trades in weapons or other articles whose use is regulated by law or who has an arms store or factory shall be punished by one to three years' imprisonment. A store of controlled firearms shall be defined as a collection of five or more such weapons, even if they are disassembled (article 347).

Accomplices: Penal law also punishes all those who cooperate in such a way that, without such cooperation, the crime could not be committed, or cooperate in any other way which facilitates the commission of a crime (articles 36 and 66 of the Penal Code).[5]

What other measures help prevent such activities?

- Special permanent controls have been established at land and sea border points known as "blind crossings", which are used by smugglers for the movement of weapons and the illegal traffic in persons. The Ministry of Finance, the Directorate of Migration, the Salvadoran armed forces and the National Civil Police are coordinating these operations.

(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other States by exchange of information

What other steps are being taken to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, and in particular, what early warning mechanisms exist to allow exchange of information with other States?

Early warning mechanisms

- The Independent Port Commission's radar, located at El Salvador International Airport, is being used by the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces for permanent monitoring of Salvadoran airspace in order to detect

[5] See answer to paragraph 1 (b) above with respect to complicity.

aircraft which are not registered as part of scheduled air traffic and prevent Salvadoran territory from being used for activities in support of terrorism.

- Mechanisms for communication and the exchange of information among specialized national institutions and bodies have been established.

- A Cooperation Agreement on Combating Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Related Activities was signed between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Nicaragua on 24 November 2001, under which the monitoring line established in August 2001 where the territorial waters of the two countries meet in the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific Ocean was extended.

- El Salvador is a party to the Tegucigalpa Protocol of 13 December 1991, which provides for a regional security model aimed at the eradication of terrorism (article 3 (b)).

- A mechanism for communication and the exchange of information has been established among the Chiefs of Police of Central America and the Caribbean and among the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) National Central Bureaux in the Central American countries.

(c) Deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens

What legislation or procedures exist for denying safe haven to terrorists, such as laws for excluding or expelling the types of individuals referred to in this subparagraph? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

Legislation and procedures

- El Salvador has ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967. Subparagraphs (a) and (c) of article 1, section F, of that Convention establish that refugee status shall not be granted to any person who has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity.

Example of a case in which the granting of refugee status to an individual was considered[6]

An application was received in December 1998 from a Lebanese citizen, Mohamed Talal Taleb, who, through CARITAS, formally requested that El Salvador grant him refugee status. A working group composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior was formed to consider the application, interview the applicant and make recommendations on the matter. In that instance, it was determined, on the basis of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 (Official Gazette No. 46, vol. 278, of 7 March 1983), that the applicant did not fulfil the conditions established by international law for the granting of refugee status. That is, it was determined that the applicant did not have a well-founded fear of being persecuted in his country for reasons of race, ethnicity, nationality, religion or

[6] The example given illustrates the consultation procedure followed in considering the granting of refugee status to an applicant, to whom such status was denied. It should be noted that this case was not linked to the commission of terrorist acts.

belief and did not belong to a particular social or political group. Nor could it be demonstrated that he had fled his country of origin because his life, safety or liberty were threatened by the widespread violence or the massive human rights violations occurring there. The applicant was notified of the decision by the Social and Cultural Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the regional headquarters of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

– A draft special act for determining the status of refugees, which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and the Cartagena Declaration on refugees of 1984, is currently before the Legislative Assembly.

The draft stipulates that the provisions of the act shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that: he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the secondary legislation of the Republic of El Salvador and in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; he has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee; or he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Under the act, a commission for the determination of the status of refugees would be created to implement it.

(d) Prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts from using their respective territories for those purposes against other States or their citizens

What legislation or procedures exist to prevent terrorists acting from your territory against other States or citizens? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

Legislation

National

– The Penal Code establishes penalties for terrorist acts (article 343) and defines such acts as a form of organized crime (article 22 A). It also covers incitement and conspiracy to commit terrorist acts (article 344); unlawful association (article 345); international criminal organizations (article 370); advocacy of crime (article 349); and incitement and conspiracy to commit the crime of aggravated homicide (article 129 A).[7]

Provisions relating to the bearing, possession and manufacture of and trade in weapons

- Possession, bearing or transport of weapons of war (article 346 of the Penal Code);
- Manufacture, bearing or possession of or illegal trade in homemade or handmade firearms or explosives (article 346 A of the Penal Code);

[7] For the penalties established for these crimes, see the answer to paragraph 1 (b) above.

- Illegal possession, bearing or transport of firearms (article 346 B of the Penal Code);
- Illegal trade in and storage of weapons (article 347 of the Penal Code).

– Act for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles.

– Amendments to the Land Transport, Transit and Highway Safety Act concerning, inter alia, the use of polarized vehicle windows and the checking of licence plates.

– On the financing of terrorist acts, see the answer to paragraph 1 (c) with respect to the **Banking Act**, the **Money Laundering Act** and the **Non-banking Financial Intermediaries Act**.

Regional

– Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America (1995).

Hemispheric (Organization of American States)

– Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance.

– Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.

– Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

International (United Nations)

– Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1992 (entered into force on 21 June 1998).

– Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992).

– Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992).

– Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989).

– International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

– Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977).

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973).
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970.
- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the four Protocols Additional thereto.

(e) Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts

What steps have been taken to establish terrorist acts as serious criminal offences and to ensure that the punishment reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts? Please supply examples of any convictions obtained and the sentence given.

Steps taken

Under article 18 of the Penal Code, serious criminal offences are defined as those which carry a maximum prison sentence of over three years. Terrorist acts are punishable by five to 20 years' imprisonment, so terrorism is considered to be a serious criminal offence.[8]

- The Inter-agency Committee on International Humanitarian Law (CIDIH) of El Salvador, set up by Executive Decree No. 118 of 4 November 1997, is studying amendments which must be made to the Penal Code in the area of international humanitarian law.
- An ad hoc committee has also been created to consider the question of the establishment of the International Criminal Court.

(f) Afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings

What procedures and mechanisms are in place to assist other States? Please provide any available details of how these have been used in practice.

[8] Other serious terrorism-related offences covered by the Penal Code are: piracy (art. 368), air piracy (art. 369), international criminal organizations (art. 370) and aggravated homicide (art. 129 (2)).

Current procedures and mechanisms

- Under article 182 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of Justice is empowered to order the sending of letters or commissions rogatory issued for the conduct of proceedings outside the State and to order compliance with those coming from other countries, without prejudice to the provisions of treaties, and for the granting of extradition.[9]

With respect to the execution of letters or commissions rogatory, two situations may arise:

(a) The request may be made from one central authority to another, in which case it is generally the judiciary that makes it, through the Supreme Court, thereby expediting its execution;

(b) The request for legal assistance may be made through the diplomatic channel.

Where no treaty exists, the judicial authorities may request judicial assistance on the basis of reciprocity; such requests are made through the diplomatic channel.

- Implementation of the provisions of articles 11 and 18 of the **Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America**.
- Establishment of a mechanism for communication and the exchange of information among the Chiefs of Police of Central America and the Caribbean and among the Interpol National Central Bureaux in the Central American countries.
- Establishment of information mechanisms through the inter-American information network for Central America, coordinated by the Southern Command of the United States of America.
- Exchanges of information among the anti-drugs Joint Information Coordination Centres connected with the El Paso, Texas, Intelligence Center, and Interpol.

(g) Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents

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[9] In this regard, El Salvador has adopted the following instruments: Additional Protocol to the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory; memorandum of understanding on judicial cooperation with Colombia (Official Gazette No. 84, vol. 315, of 11 May 1992); Treaty on the enforcement of criminal sentences between El Salvador and the United Mexican States (Official Gazette, No. 224, vol. 321, of 2 December 1993); Treaty on reciprocal legal assistance in criminal matters among the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (Official Gazette No. 156, vol. 324, of 25 August 1994); Convention on judicial assistance in criminal matters between El Salvador and Peru (Official Gazette No. 192, vol. 333, of 14 December 1996); Convention on judicial assistance in criminal matters between the Kingdom of Spain and El Salvador (Official Gazette No. 124, vol. 336, of 7 July 1997); Treaty on reciprocal legal assistance in criminal matters between El Salvador and the United Mexican States (Official Gazette No. 215, vol. 337, of 18 November 1997); and Convention on judicial assistance in criminal matters between El Salvador and Ecuador.

How do border controls in your country prevent the movement of terrorists?

Mechanisms in place and action taken

- Permanent migration controls by the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces in support of the Directorate of Migration at authorized and unauthorized (blind) border crossings to prevent the illicit entry of aliens.
- Permanent vehicular inspections on highways providing international access, and migration controls and inspections at hotels, lodging houses, guest houses, rail and road terminals and other locations frequented by foreigners in El Salvador.
- Monitoring by the Salvadoran armed forces, in support of the National Civil Police under Partial Order No. 15/001, of the illegal traffic in goods and narcotic drugs entering or transiting through the national territory.
- Monitoring of Salvadoran air space and maritime areas and surveillance of Salvadoran land areas by the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces.
- Migration controls and official investigations by the National Civil Police to detect forged migration documents, break up gangs and arrest forgers of travel documents.
- Exchanges of information with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of the United States of America.
- Exchanges of information through the Central American Commission for Migration (OCAM).
- Implementation since October 2001 of the "One hundred per cent plan" to ensure monitoring of the transit of goods and persons, through joint task forces made up of members of the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces, with support from the Ministry of Finance.
- Implementation of the "Falcon Task Force" plan at El Salvador International Airport and the port of Acajutia by the Ministry of Finance, with support from the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces, in order to strengthen security and monitoring at land, air and sea customs ports.
- Signing on 24 November 2001 of the Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Nicaragua on Combating Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Related Activities, under which the monitoring line established in August 2001 where the territorial waters of the two countries meet in the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific Ocean was extended.
- Recommendation by the Commission of Chiefs of Police of Central America and the Caribbean of measures for the control and monitoring of migration flows, in order to halt any movement of persons linked to terrorism and international organized crime.
- El Salvador is a party to the Tegucigalpa Protocol of 13 December 1991, which provides for a regional security model aimed at the eradication of terrorism (article 3 (b)).

How do your procedures for issuance of identity papers and travel documents support this? What measures exist to prevent their forgery etc.?

Action taken

- Issuance of a passport that meets international security standards and incorporates 35 additional security features added in November 1997. These include:
- Cover printed with fluorescent ink.
- Inside cover with: correction fluid-resistant paper, computer graphics, printing in photography-resistant colours, digitized image, latent image printing and microprinted lines.
- Inside pages: printing of fine lines with an iridescent colour effect, printing with invisible fluorescent ink, page numbers printed in both visible and invisible ink and perforated numbering of inside pages.
- Paper: 100 per cent cotton rag, fibres visible under natural light, fibres visible under ultraviolet light, reactivity to ink solvents and watermark incorporated into the paper.
- Inks: ink reactive to the use of solvents and ink removers and ink resistant to photographic reproduction.
- Production process: pages embossed to achieve a uniform format, passport sewn with thread fluorescent under ultraviolet light and thread affixed to the paper with special glue.
- Personal data page: paper printed in a lighter colour in the space for the photograph, protection with a double layer of security film and printing of the underside of the security film with ink that is invisible under ultraviolet light.
- Security features for personal data according to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards.
- Additional security features for personal data not included in ICAO standards: fingerprint, printing of a verification sequence of six small characters according to algorithms reserved for the exclusive use of the Directorate of Migration, printing of a group of coloured, two-symbol verifiers according to algorithms reserved for the exclusive use of the Directorate of Migration and printing of a group of coloured verification lines at the bottom of the photograph according to algorithms reserved for the exclusive use of the Directorate of Migration.
- Computerized monitoring of air and overland migration movements.
- Increase from 11 to 15 in the number of countries whose nationals must apply for a visa, with verification within and outside the country of the alien's need to enter El Salvador.
- Replacement of the alien's residency card with a new card incorporating such security features as a photograph, an electronic signature and a magnetic strip for computerized scanning.
- Issuance of driver's licences incorporating electronic security features.

- Issuance of a single identity document, as from 26 November 2001, which will facilitate reliable recording of the existence and identity of individual Salvadorans, with a view to preventing identity fraud. The new document incorporates various kinds of security features which will permit verification of its authenticity and validity, in order to prevent and detect alterations, substitutions or other attempts at forgery. The document has a single identity number, which cannot be changed or reassigned in any circumstances.

What measures exist to prevent forgery, etc. of identity papers? What specific measures are in place to detect forged documents?

Measures

Training of Directorate of Migration and National Civil Police personnel in detecting forged migration documents.

Paragraph 3

(a) Find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks; forged or falsified travel documents; traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials; use of communications technologies by terrorist groups; and the threat posed by the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups

What steps have been taken to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

Steps taken

- Monitoring coordination with the Directorate of Migration, by the National Civil Police, of the migration movements of persons on the updated FBI list of most wanted persons who are citizens of Middle Eastern countries.
- Exchanges of information in accordance with the agreements reached by the Commission of Chiefs of Police of Central America and the Caribbean relating to the Declaration of the Central American Presidents entitled "Central America united against terrorism".
- Surveillance of vans and trucks transporting goods, from border entry point to destination, by the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces, in support of the Customs Directorate.
- Physical inspection by the Ministry of Finance, with support from the National Civil Police and the Salvadoran armed forces in implementation of the "One hundred per cent plan", of all goods imported into the country or in transit through it to other countries of the region or beyond, at all land, sea and air customs posts in the country, with a view to preventing illicit trafficking in arms, explosives, drugs and other potentially dangerous and lethal materials.
- Establishment of special permanent controls at land and sea border points, known as "blind crossings", often used by smugglers. The Ministry of Finance,

the Directorate of Migration and the National Civil Police with support from the Salvadoran armed forces, are coordinating these operations.

- Exchanges of information among the member countries of the Central American Commission for Migration (OCAM) regarding travel documents and forged documents which have been confiscated.

- Strengthening of the State Intelligence Agency in order to combat terrorism, as stipulated in article 2 (2) of Legislative Decree No. 554 of 20 September 2001: "Activities against the security of the State shall be defined as all those which potentially threaten the existence or stability of the country's institutions, such as terrorism in any of its forms".

- Measures adopted by the competent national authorities in accordance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and on Their Disposal, the Regional Agreement on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

- It should be noted in this regard that the Environment Act Contains the following provisions: article 57 on the import, transit, distribution and storage of hazardous substances; article 58 on hazardous wastes; article 59 on the prohibition of the import of hazardous wastes; and article 60 on pollution by hazardous substances, residues and wastes. In addition, the Penal Code defines the following offences: article 255: environmental pollution; article 256: aggravated environmental pollution; and article 257: negligent environmental pollution.

(b) Exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts

What steps have been taken to exchange information and cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

Steps taken

- Exchanges of information among the anti-drug Joint Information Coordination Centres connected with the El Paso, Texas, Intelligence Center and INTERPOL.

- Creation of a mechanism for communication and the exchange of information among the Chiefs of Police of Central America and the Caribbean; and among the INTERPOL National Central Bureaux in the Central American countries.

Existing procedures and mechanisms

See the answer to paragraph 2 (f) with respect to the exchange of information.

(c) Cooperate, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements, to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and take action against perpetrators of such acts

What steps have been taken to cooperate in the areas indicated in this subparagraph?

Steps taken

At the national level

Creation of the National Commission on National Security by Executive Decree No. 101 of 24 September 2001 to advise the President of the Republic on such criminal activities as drug trafficking, money laundering and terrorism.

Creation and functioning of the Inter-Agency Group against Terrorism, which comprises four subgroups: border and migration controls; financial controls; security; and legal issues.

At the regional level

Establishment of information mechanisms through the inter-American information network for Central America, coordinated by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Southern Command.

Instruments to which El Salvador was a party before 11 September 2001

- Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of El Salvador and the Government of the United States of America on access to and use of the facilities of El Salvador International Airport by the United States for the purposes of aerial monitoring of drug-related activity.
- The Tegucigalpa Protocol, which provides for a regional security model aimed at the eradication of terrorism (article 3 (b)).
- See the other instruments listed in paragraph 2 (d) above.

(d) Become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999

What are your Government's intentions regarding signing and/or ratifying the conventions and protocols referred to in this subparagraph?

El Salvador is a party to nine United Nations treaties relating to terrorism:

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970.
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989).

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992).
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992).
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973).
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998).
- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.

The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism are currently under examination.

(e) Increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001)

Provide any relevant information on the implementation of the conventions, protocols and resolutions referred to in this subparagraph.

In accordance with article 144 of the Constitution of the Republic, El Salvador may conclude international treaties with other States or international organizations, which shall constitute laws of the Republic; consequently, national laws are harmonized and amended in order to bring them into line with the international commitments assumed by El Salvador. Furthermore, the corresponding national bodies may be created.

(f) Take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts

What legislation, procedures and mechanisms are in place for ensuring asylum-seekers have not been involved in terrorist activity before granting refugee status? Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

Existing legislation, procedures and mechanisms

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951;
- Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967;
- Cartagena Declaration on refugees of 1984.

The Legislative Assembly is currently considering a draft special act for determining the status of refugees, under which a commission for the determination of the status of refugees would be created to implement the act.[10]

(g) Ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists

What procedures are in place to prevent the abuse of refugee status by terrorists? Please provide details of legislation and/or administrative procedures which prevent claims of political motivation being recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

Procedures in place to prevent the abuse of refugee status by terrorists

- There are currently no refugee settlements in El Salvador. The mechanisms in place are aimed at ensuring that a thorough investigation is carried out before refugee status is granted to any applicant. This also holds true for requests for asylum. The mechanisms are implemented through the Directorate of Migration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other competent bodies with a view to ensuring, inter alia, that applicants have not participated in terrorist acts.

- Under article 28 of the Constitution, "extradition shall take place when the crime has been committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the requesting State, except in the case of crimes of international significance, and may in no case be imposed for political crimes, even if ordinary crimes are committed as a result.[11]

- Article 10 of the Salvadoran Penal Code, recognizes the principle of universality and article 21 defines crimes against the constitutional system and the existence, security and organization of the State as political crimes. However, it defines the following as serious crimes: terrorist acts (article 343), incitement and conspiracy to commit terrorist acts (article 344) and unlawful association (article 345), as well as other related conduct such as possession,

[10] For more information, see the answer to paragraph 2 (c) above.

[11] El Salvador has adopted the following extradition treaties: Convention on Extradition with Italy; Convention on Extradition of Criminals with Belgium; Supplement to the Convention on Extradition of Criminals with Belgium; Treaty on the Extradition of Criminals with Great Britain; Supplement to the Treaty on Extradition of 11 Criminals with Great Britain; Supplement to the Treaty on Extradition of Criminals with Great Britain; Supplement to the Treaty on Extradition with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Supplement to the Treaty on Extradition with Great Britain; Convention on Reciprocity in the Extradition of Criminals with Switzerland; Treaty on Extradition with the United States of America; Convention on Extradition (Central America); Convention on Extradition (OAS); Treaty on Extradition with Spain; Treaty on Extradition with the Government of the United Mexican States. In addition, El Salvador has adopted other treaties providing for extradition, such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Official Gazette No. 198, vol. 321 of 25 October 1993, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, Official Gazette No. 229, vol. 341, of 8 December 1998; and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

bearing or transport of weapons of war (article 346), manufacture, bearing and possession of or illegal trade in firearms or homemade or handmade explosives (article 346 A), illegal trade in and storage of weapons (article 347), piracy (article 368), air piracy (article 369) international criminal organizations (article 370) and aggravated homicide (article 129 (2)).

Additional information

A. Other steps taken by El Salvador:

Health and humanitarian controls

- The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare is developing a national plan for the prevention, control and treatment of emerging and re-emerging diseases (bioterrorism), in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, United States of America, which includes a special plan for travellers entering El Salvador via El Salvador International Airport, as a safety measure against anthrax.
- The Ministry of Agriculture is strengthening the anthrax surveillance system through its Animal Health Division by asking livestock farmers to vaccinate their animals, and has undertaken an anthrax awareness campaign.
- The El Salvador Post Office has adopted preventive measures in the handling of domestic and international incoming and outgoing mail.
- The Humanitarian Assistance and Rescue Unit of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces has been placed at the disposal of the United States Government.

Legislation relating to the illicit circulation of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially lethal materials

At the international and hemispheric levels:

- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (1968).
- Protocol Amending the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (1990).
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1962, United Nations).
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972, United Nations).
- Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (1963).
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (United Nations).
- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925, League of Nations).

- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (United Nations).

- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Arms Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and the two Protocols thereto (1995 and 1996, United Nations).

At the regional level

- Functioning of the Coordinating Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC) (international cooperation and information exchanges).

At the national level

Penal Code:

Article 262 B: Trade in and transport of hazardous substances.

Article 272: Trafficking in chemicals and harmful substances.

Environment Act:

Article 5: Definition of wastes and hazardous wastes.

Article 55: Compels public and private institutions responsible for carrying out hazardous procedures or handling hazardous substances or waste, to incorporate the national plan on the prevention and handling of environmental emergencies in their institutional planning.

Chapter V (articles 56 to 60) regulates environmental risks and hazardous materials.

B. Cooperation and assistance needs (paragraph 1.4 of the guidance for the submission of reports pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001)

Technical assistance needs

- Training and technical assistance for the executive, judicial and legislative branches and the Public Prosecutor's Office in implementing terrorism-related norms and in developing and implementing plans for the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

Financial assistance needs

- Financial cooperation and institution-building for implementing plans and projects in the migration, borders, police, customs, legislative, health, chemical, biological and radiological areas, among others.